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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1922.

NUMBER 26

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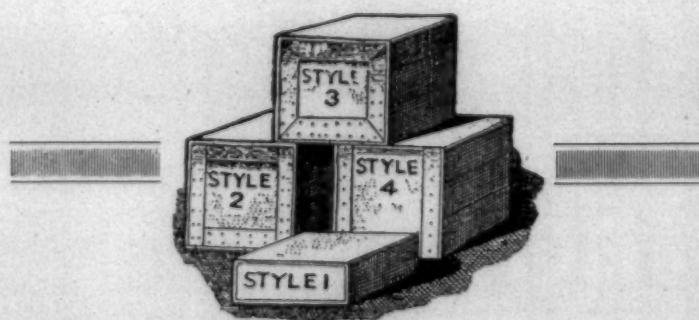
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Unemployment Insurance

Some time ago an article explaining the partnership plan used at the Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C., was published in these columns. The following article, dealing with unemployment insurance, describes how this phase of the industrial situation is handled at the Abbeville Cotton Mill, and several Eastern mills. It is a part of an address made by H. A. Hatch before the Industrial Co-operation Conference in New York. Mr. Hatch is president of the Abbeville Cotton Mills, Deering, Milliken & Co., of New York, and treasurer of the Dutchess Bleachery Wappinger Falls, N. Y.:

If we in America are going to grapple seriously with the problems of unemployment, it is important that we determine in advance the standpoint from which we approach the task.

We are today hearing unemployment denounced on every side and from every angle. It is called "menacing, inhuman, wasteful, unethical, intolerable, an indictment of our civilization, proof that our whole industrial order is unrighteous;" it is said that it is driving us into the quicksands of communism or the Rip Van Winkleism of Government ownership; the State is held responsible, this or that institution is held responsible, this class or that is the culprit, everybody is to blame except the last speaker on the subject, and instances have been known where even the last speaker has confessed that he might have been somewhat to blame.

The demand that a cure for unemployment be sought is evidently universal, at least at the moment. The motives of those voicing this demand fall into three classes:

The argument of those influenced by the first motive, which we might designate the fear motive, runs somewhat as follows:

"Unemployment is largely responsible for the fact that discontent among workmen is on the increase. Millions of unemployed are today thinking; tomorrow they will demand the overthrow of an industrial system which has treated them so unfairly."

It is very questionable if the fear argument alone will ever lead to the inauguration of an energetic, determined and scientific campaign to find and establish a remedy. Fear is not a constructive sentiment; indeed,

it is difficult to find in history any noteworthy achievements which can be justly credited to this motive. The parable of the steward who buried his talent in the ground for fear it might be lost in the classic example of the ineffectiveness of those actuated by this motive.

The second motive is the motive of economy.

The economic argument against unemployment is as unanswerable as it is simple. Obviously, if we could put an end to unemployment today, we would be the gainer by the active work of some 4,000,000 workmen. Estimating their average annual production at \$1,250, this would amount to a sum of \$5,000,000,000, nor would this saving, large as it is, be the only material gain. "Cacanny," or loafing on the job, is admittedly largely the result of fear of working oneself out of one's job. With business slack and orders scarce, it is very human to make one's work last as long as possible, and although it is extremely hard to gauge accurately the loss to the community resulting from "cacanny," it is not unreasonable to estimate this at from 5 to 10 per cent. The average production of the country for the ten years, 1909-18, has been \$39,000,000,000, so that here is an additional saving of from \$1,950,000,000 to \$3,900,000,000. The saving by the elimination of unemployment would of course fluctuate from year to year; the saving from the elimination of the fear of joblessness would be constant. It is perfectly evident that the total saving would amount to several billions per annum.

Although this argument is quite generally accepted as sound, it is doubtful if it alone is sufficiently compelling to insure the perseverance necessary to accomplish our end. A purely economic argument is like a dynamo with the current shut off.

If knowledge of sound economics were all that was necessary to insure human progress, we should all be sending our sons to Chinese Universities. For at least 4,000 years the Chinese have been past masters at figuring, and yet have lacked the spiritual impulse necessary to translate their knowledge into achievement.

Or, lastly, we may consider the question of unemployment as a spir-

itual one, as a call to serve our fellowman.

This viewpoint is, I believe, in harmony with the American tradition. What is it that we really love and revere in our country but the steadfast desire to better relations between man and man, to establish a social order based on mutual consideration and good will? We cannot deny that we have our post war carpet-bagging periods, or that to some the material achievement of America overshadows the spiritual, and, yet, to the great majority our progress in a material way is the fruit of, indeed the proof of, America's quest for brotherhood.

If we accept this viewpoint, we can, I believe, have full confidence that sooner or later we will solve the problem. Just what is the problem? Briefly, it is the inability of from one to four million workmen to secure employment—this inability constantly threatening the health, the efficiency, and the sense of independence and self-respect not only of those workmen, but of the two to eight million who are dependent upon them for support.

The non-employment of these workmen is of three kinds:

Casual, as when a few additional workers taken on for a rush job are discharged—seasonal, as in the coal trade—and, cyclic, as experienced every ten years or thereabouts.

Will unemployment insurance tend to regularize industry as far as possible, thus minimizing all three types of unemployment, and will it adequately protect the workmen beyond the point where regularization is possible?

No employer will, without very careful consideration, add to his regular force those whom he believes he will have to discharge within a short period, if he has to face the necessity of paying them unemployment insurance.

Any employer, whose work is seasonal, can afford to make very considerable sacrifices in order to regularize his industry rather than to pay unemployment insurance during the dull period. For example, a custom tailor will make ready-made garments during the slack season rather than pay wages to a completely idle workman. A coal mine can well afford to make the concession in price necessary to move its product regularly during the 12 months, rather than pay unemployment

insurance. A railroad can much more profitably adjust its rates on a seasonal basis, in order to regularize its service, rather than pay unemployment insurance to idle men. This list could be extended indefinitely, but I think it is almost self-evident that as far as seasonal unemployment is concerned, unemployment insurance would tend towards its minimization.

With cyclic unemployment, the question is a little more intricate.

In coping with this phase of the question, we shall need Government assistance, i. e., the accumulation of necessary constructive projects during years of active business, to be carried on during periods of depression. But even in connection with cyclic unemployment, insurance is bound to be of very great assistance, for it is patent that the 12 or more million, who are today unemployed or depending on those who are unemployed, are reducing their expenditures and thereby intensifying the degree of unemployment far more than they would be if they were receiving half pay from unemployment insurance.

So much for the preventive influence of this type of insurance. Does it really protect the workman when unemployed? At three plants, the Rockland Finishing Company, Inc., and the Dutchess Bleachery, Inc. (both in New York State) and the Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.) we have set up sinking funds, out of surplus earnings, from which we pay half-wages during unemployment. I have made repeated inquiries at the two New York plants, as to whether the protection afforded was adequate, and have yet to hear an adverse opinion. May I quote a letter received from a member of the Board of Operatives replying to my inquiry on this subject:

My Dear Mr. Hatch:

As an operative who has been employed for a number of years by this company, I would like to make the following statement in appreciation of the Sinking Fund.

During the depression in the year 1894, each employee's income was entirely cut off and they were dependent entirely upon the merchants of Garnerville and Haverstraw village. At that time the system of paying help was two four-weeks pay and one five-weeks pay. Operatives were helped along by business men,



most of their buying being done on credit.

At that time most of the families became so deeply in debt that it took them years of rigid economy to square their accounts. The merchants extending credits saved many of our people from real hardships.

The period of eight weeks' depression through which we are now passing, presents none of the foregoing conditions, owing to the working of the Sinking Fund which was set aside by the Board of Management, whereby each employee receives one-half of his regular pay each week as long as the fund lasts.

On every hand we hear our operations praising the foresight of the management in creating this fund which has taken the hardships out of the present period of depression.

Very truly yours,

Bernard McGovern,

Member Local Union No. 776, Folders' Protective Association, West Haverstraw, N. Y.

This was written some time ago, but I have checked Mr. McGovern's opinion recently and he tells me that he still considers that unemployment insurance is the finest thing that ever happened at the plant. Bankers tell me that there have been no unusual withdrawals of savings on the parts of operatives at either of these plants, nor have merchants been called upon to extend unusual amounts to credit.

The cost of this insurance at the Rockland Finishing Company, Inc., since January 1, 1920, has been 4.516 per cent of the payroll. The cost at the Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., for the same period, has been 1.75 per cent of the payroll. Both of these percentages, in my opinion, may be regarded as maxima, on account of the general depression in the textile trade.

As far as the community at large is concerned, there is of course no net cost, merely a transfer of funds.

I believe that as far as the companies, themselves, are concerned, even if they should pay the entire unemployment insurance, there would be no financial loss not compensated for by the increased efficiency of their employees.

I am sorry that I cannot defend this belief by giving a definite percentage of increase of production due to insurance. Other factors have been very influential in improving our production per man hour and must share the credit with unemployment insurance. These factors are:

1. Our democratic form of control under which all matters of mill management are decided by a joint board, composed of half employee representatives and half owner representatives.

2. Profit-sharing.

3. Changes in working conditions, notably a reduction in hours to a 48-hour basis.

4. A wider diffusion of knowledge about the companies' affairs.

At the Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., the character of our work varies little from year to year so that we can readily compare our production records. Since 1917, our production per man hour has increased 30 per cent, due to the increased efficiency

of our partners. I believe that the insurance factor is responsible for enough of this increase to cover its cost.

Disregarding any compensation results, is the cost of this insurance at all prohibitive? It does not seem to be so considered in Denmark, Germany or England.

#### Symposium on Textile Manufacture and Economics, Philadelphia, February 28, 1922.

A Textile Symposium will be held in Philadelphia, February 28, beginning at 9 a. m., under the auspices of the following associations: American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Converters' Association, Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association, Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia Textile School Alumni Association, and the Philadelphia Sections of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Charles Penrose, vice-chairman of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is chairman of the general committee and the secretaries of the various organizations are members of this committee.

#### Following is the program:

Program arranged through co-operation of Textile Professional Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Charles T. Plunkett, chairman, Adams, Mass.; G. H. Perkins, secretary, Boston, Mass.

#### Registration of Members and the Out-of-town Guests.

9 A. M.—Auditorium of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, 12th and Walnut streets. Groups made up for morning inspection trips.

#### Morning Inspection Trips

(Starting 9:30 A. M.)

1. Philadelphia Textile School, Broad and Pine streets, through courtesy of Dr. E. W. France, director, and Bradley C. Algeo, assistant director.

2. Representative Textile Mills in Philadelphia District, through courtesy of these Philadelphia manufacturers: (a) Worsted yarns; (b) upholstery and pile fabrics; (c) plush mills; (d) fancy cottons, dress goods and mercerizing; (e) curtains; (f) carpet mills; (g) hosiery; (h) knit fabrics; (i) dyeing and finishing.

#### Afternoon Technical Session.

2:45 P. M.—Auditorium of Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, Broad and Walnut streets. Meeting called to order by William F. James, president, Engineers Club of Philadelphia. Presiding officer, Charles T. Plunkett, Adams, Massachusetts, chairman, Textile Professional Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Introductory address by the president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Dean Dexter S. Kimball, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Open Topical Discussion: "Con-

trasts in British and American Textile Manufacturing Practice." 1. Worsted Manufacture. Discussion led by William D. Hartshorne, Lawrence, Massachusetts, past president, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Member Executive Committee, Textile Professional Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. (a) Wool; (b) scouring; (c) worsted carding; (d) combing; (e) drawing; (f) spinning; (g) weaving.

2. Cotton Manufacture. Discussion led by Sidney B. Paine, Boston, Massachusetts, vice-chairman, Textile Professional Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. (a) picker room vs. blowing room; (b) card room; (c) spinning; (d) warp dressing (sizing); (e) weaving.

3. Motion pictures. (a) wool industry; "A Woolen Yarn" in one reel. (b) cotton industry; "In the Land of Cotton," in two reels.

Subscription dinner, 6:30 p. m., Rose Room, Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, roof garden, Broad and Walnut streets. Informal dress. Subscription, \$5.00 per plate. Toastmaster, Charles J. Webb, president, Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association; director, Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia. Chairman of meeting, Charles T. Plunkett, Adams, Massachusetts, chairman, Textile Professional Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Brief after-dinner addresses: Alba B. Johnson, president, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; John E. Rousmaniere, New York City, Board of Government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston, "Co-operation in the Cotton Industry;" W. Irving Bullard, vice-president, the Merchants National Bank of Boston, treasurer the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, "European Conditions Affecting Our Textile Industry;" Albert Greene Duncan, treasurer, Harmony Mills, Boston, Massachusetts, Member of the Board of Government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, "European Textile Conditions and the World Cotton Conference at Manchester, 1921."

Evening Technical Session to follow immediately after dinner, 9 P. M., Auditorium of Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, Broad and Walnut streets.

Addresses: Leo Loeb, Member American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Mechanical Engineer, Day and Zimmerman, Inc., Philadelphia, formerly Professor of Mechanical Engineering, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, "Problems and Economics of the Textile Power Plant." Discussion led by H. P. Liversidge, Assistant Chief Engineer, the Philadelphia Electrical Company, Manager, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, chairman, Committee on Prime Movers, National Electric Light Association. Charles M. Mumford, Lockwood, Greene and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, "Mechanical Handling of Materials in Textile Plants." Discussion led by Harold V. Coes, Industrial Engineer, Ford, Bacon and Davis, Philadelphia.

Adelphia, Chestnut street below 13th, \$4.00; Bellevue-Stratford, Broad and Walnut streets, \$5.00; Colonnade, 15th and Chestnut streets, \$3.50; Longacre, 1431 Walnut street, \$4.00; Stenton, Broad and Spruce streets, \$3.50; St. James, Walnut and 13th streets, \$3.50; Walton, Broad and Locust streets, \$3.00. Above rates for single room with bath. If reservations are desired, please communicate directly with hotel.

#### Bulk of Cotton Manufacturing Comes South.

An editorial in the Gastonia Gazette relative to textile manufacturing in the South and East makes the following interesting comment:

"Events of the past few weeks in New England cotton mills have shown us a few things. Among them is the fact that New England cotton mills are finding it hard to compete with Southern manufacturers. The South, the home of the raw product, is destined to become the world's greatest manufactory. The Raleigh Times' opinion that the 'bulk of the world's cotton goods is going to be manufactured in North and South Carolina, make no mistake about. The past ten years are but a prelude to an expansion hereabouts which will make the whole world sit up and take notice.'

"Prefacing this statement, The Times summarizes the reasons therefor:

"The New England cotton mill strike continues to spread, and for the first time since the protective tariff was discovered it looks as if Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut textile manufactures were losing ground.

"Not lowering of the tariff has done this, and no raising of wages at Fall River, either. So long as the highest level of wages prevailed the cotton manufacturers all over the country were making money.

"Now with the country once more at peace, New England is furnished some real competition for the first time in perhaps half a century. It doesn't come from Liverpool and Manchester. It comes from the home of cotton, from the South, which has made more progress in textiles within the past ten years than hitherto in all of the years it had grown cotton for others' profit.

"Low wages in the South will be blamed by some of the New Englanders, but those who are wise in their own trade and generation and want to stay in business will not be long in coming down below the Mason and Dixon line to secure a new location. Those who stay put will have to hustle or be put out of business by the manufacture of the Piedmont section of the Carolinas."

"The one thing that can slow up the growth of textile manufactures in these parts is failure to develop the hydro-electric power that lies dormant all about us. Cheap power and proximity to the raw material and not cheaper labor have given the Southern manufacturer the edge. Wages paid are nearly, if not quite, on a parity. Southern labor is more effective and Southern brains not less so, that's all there is to it."



# Mill Building Costs 30% Lower

(By Alston H. Garside, Statistician of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.)

The cost of cotton mill building and equipment has declined materially from the high point reached in the prosperity period after the close of the war. At the top, a typical mill cost about three times as much as in 1914. Today it costs only about twice as much. In the past year and a half mill construction and machinery costs have dropped about 30 per cent. These are the conclusions drawn from an analysis of mill costs made specially for this Association by Lockwood, Greene & Company, Engineers, and presented herewith.

Lockwood, Greene & Company's figures, as will be noted from the following tables, are as of January first of each year, and accordingly it is not possible to ascertain from them exactly how present costs compare with the highest costs reached in the recent boom. On some items, costs went slightly higher than the figures here given for January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1921, and since the first of the current year, costs have declined slightly below the figures given as of January 1, 1922. For general purposes, however, the highest figures here given may be regarded as the top, and the figures of January 1, 1922, may be considered as still holding true.

The statistics show that a typical carded spinning mill costs about

\$47 per spindle at present compared with \$64 at the top and \$23 in 1914; a combed spinning mill \$61 now against \$83 at the top and \$29 in 1914; a spinning and weaving mill running on print cloths \$53 now compared with \$73 at the top and \$26 in 1914; a spinning and weaving mill running on plain fine combed yarn fabrics \$46 now against \$63 at the highest point and \$22 in 1914.

The following table shows the cost of the principal machines used in cotton manufacturing and of mill construction per square foot on January first of each year from 1910 to 1922. The machinery prices were furnished by leading machinery builders. Prices of mill construction are for a three-story mill building with unfinished basement, of slow-burning construction, exclusive of service equipment. Unit costs are based on a total floor area of 200,000 square feet.

Date	Finisher Picker	Card	Comber	Drawing Frame Per Delivery	Roving Frame Per Delivery	Spinning Frame Per Spindle	Plain Loom	Mill Construction Per Sq. Ft.
1910	\$ 750	\$ 600	\$1,250	\$ 60	\$ 6.50	\$2.60	\$ 83.00	\$0.96
1911	700	550	1,250	60	5.60	2.50	83.00	.94
1912	750	600	1,250	55	5.75	2.50	83.00	.94
1913	700	550	1,200	55	5.50	2.50	83.00	.94
1914	675	500	1,150	55	5.00	2.00	83.00	.93
1915	675	500	1,150	55	5.00	2.00	83.00	.93
1916	700	525	1,300	60	5.50	2.20	83.00	.94
1917	750	650	1,300	60	6.75	2.65	85.00	1.06
1918	1,000	850	1,400	75	8.50	3.90	101.00	1.36
1919	1,280	975	1,800	90	10.00	4.50	152.00	1.66
1920	1,600	1,200	2,000	115	13.00	5.50	164.50	2.00
1921	1,760	1,325	2,400	125	14.50	6.00	213.50	2.92
1922	1,920	1,600	2,500	160	18.00	7.00	213.50	2.50
	1,500	1,325	2,250	125	14.50	6.00	147.00	1.85

The following table gives the estimated costs per spindle of four different mills, each of 50,000 spindles, complete, as of January first of each year from 1910 to 1922.

No. 1 Hosiery Yarns Carded No. 16	No. 2 Hosiery Yarns Carded No. 16	No. 3 Print Cloths 38.5 wide—5.35 yard 64x60 Carded, No. 28.5 Warp; Carded, No. 39 Fill	No. 4 Lawn 38.5 wide—6.40 yard 104x112 Combed, No. 60 Warp; Combed, No. 90 Fill
1910 25.02	32.15	28.28	24.46
1911 24.48	31.46	27.67	23.93
1912 24.55	31.55	27.75	24.00
1913 24.36	31.30	27.53	23.81
1914 23.21	29.82	26.23	22.68
1915 24.14	31.02	27.28	23.59
1916 26.78	34.42	30.27	26.18
1917 33.29	42.78	37.63	32.54
1918 40.07	51.50	45.29	39.17
1919 49.08	63.08	55.48	47.98
1920 64.63	83.05	73.05	63.17
1921 61.37	78.87	69.36	59.99
1922 47.61	61.19	53.82	46.54

No. 1 is a three-story mill with one-story picker house and four-story storehouse, spinning yarn made of double roving and finished on cones and in skeins.

No. 2 is a four-story mill, with two-story picker house and four-story storehouse, spinning yarn made of double roving and finished

ing and woven on automatic looms.

No. 4 is a spinning mill of three stories, with weave shed of one story and basement and saw-tooth roof, spinning yarn made of double roving and woven on plain looms.

All buildings are of slow-burning construction. Storehouses are figured on a six months' supply. All power plants have complete steam turbine unit. The mills are heated by steam coils and humidified by individual heads.

The drives are figured as individual motors on pickers, two and four-frame for roving and spinning and group drives for balance of machinery.

Estimates are based on mills being built in New England and machinery prices as obtained from machinery builders.

# SAVE POWER

The end-thrust ball-bearing collars on all Perkins Ventilating Fans reduce the power formerly lost through friction to a minimum.

Adjustable and reversible blades—variable capacity—high speeds obtained Safely with the blades at any angle—positive lubrication—all-steel construction. Ask for information as to whatever size or style you prefer.

Address Department S2 **B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.** Holyoke, Massachusetts

Makers of Fans, Calendar Rolls



and the Jumbo Mullen Tester

# Jobbers' View of Market Situation

In the market service letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association it is stated that the general policy among the wholesalers appears to be a conservative one, with a willingness to buy needed merchandise to take care of the trade, but all of this buying to satisfy immediate requirements, only forward provision being made where necessary. In fact, operation further than from 60 to 90 days ahead, except on seasonable goods, is advised against by conservative elements in the primary markets.

Many retailers have seen the increasing desirability of drawing goods quickly from the wholesaler to maintain a larger stock and consequent greater amount of merchandise on which to undergo inventory loss in case of a decline. An important factor is the uncertainty of raw cotton which is said to perplex mill men as well as commission merchants and wholesalers and to keep trading on a "nearby" basis.

## Gray Goods.

The market in gray goods continues weak, and with respect to wage reduction it is claimed that Fall River will not take any action for the next two or three months.

A prominent commission merchant interested in Southern gray goods says: "If wage reduction is necessary anywhere, it is necessary in Fall River because the decline in print cloth prices and Southern competition have brought Fall River right up against the wall. Our belief is that if there should be any further decline in prints, it would be practically impossible for Fall River to continue to run, which, in turn, would be of some assistance to the South. We must caution again that the present very heavy production from the South is in itself a weight against advance in price. We still think that we shall have a rather better inquiry before long, but as orders are beginning to run out fast now with the mills this is very necessary."

## Imported Gingham Poor.

Several manufacturers of gingham have withdrawn their line from sale, stating that they have already received orders for the quantities which they have offered. It is generally believed that gingham have sold up well, and that while some buyers say they are going conservatively and have bought only 50 per cent of their needs, the impression generally prevails that adequate provision has been made not only by wholesalers but by cutters-up for their gingham requirements.

Some slight tendency has been shown toward gingham for draperies and for a few high-priced shirts for men, although this is probably merely by way of a few isolated instances and does not indicate a general tendency.

Within the last week or two manufacturers in the New York market have been buying some gingham for immediate delivery. It is believed that several of the smaller pro-

ducers of gingham are anxious for business on lower grade goods.

With respect to the finer grades of gingham, many imported goods are being offered at reduced prices for immediate delivery, although the trade has had some trouble with poor qualities of these imported goods.

## Narrow Napped Goods Slow.

The fact that wide napped goods were withdrawn from sale by one factor and that the markets generally report good business on 4-4 goods and very little business, if any, on 27-inch goods, indicates to a degree the peculiar conditions prevailing in the market where one line of goods will sell actively and other lines remain extremely quiet.

On 27-inch flannelettes one seller issued a letter saying that he preferred not to name prices because of the little interest shown by buyers and that prices, therefore, would be deferred until a later date, when buyers were at least interested.

This frank expression seems to represent the general trend of opinion in the market concerning narrow napped goods, including a continued belief that those who have already named prices may later desire to revise them.

## Percales Revised.

Revision of prices on percales has been made, bringing prices down to practically 1921 level at which such a satisfactory volume of business was done. It will be remembered that from January, 1921, until November there was a steady, big business done in percales, enabling the operation of print works at a high rate of production. Regret was expressed in November, 1921, when the higher price level was named and dissatisfaction and lack of confidence in the holding power of the higher price has prevailed ever since.

The opinion of many in the trade has been that if the 1921 prices were reverted to a good volume of buying would result.

## Sheets and Sheetings Lower?

Pillow cases, sheets and sheetings are under better delivery to the wholesaler, although this improvement in delivery has not made itself felt in the most popular brands which always appear to be in short supply.

New sales to the wholesale dry goods trade are slower and there are many who are looking for a lower price basis on these items.

## Cotton Blankets Low.

Cotton blankets which opened at varying prices, some about the same as last year and some a shade higher, are said to have sold in fair volume, some buyers buying 30 per cent, some 40 per cent, some 50 per cent of their usual volume.

Sellers refer to mill statements showing a loss in the operation of one cotton blanket mill in particular during 1921 and claim that this loss was actual and not a bookkeeping loss.

Buyers last year said that they felt the blankets were priced on too

high a basis and the sellers declare that the prices are low, in fact, too low for comfortable mill operation this year.

## Is There an Accumulation?

This subject of whether or not there is an accumulation of cotton piece goods in the hands of the mills is, of course, a difficult one to answer correctly, but it is well known that the mills are confronted with this problem because there is a great expense in curtailing or stopping production and consequently every effort is used to defer such a decision.

It is reported that fine goods mills have large stocks on hand and that of the normal supply of manufactured goods. Probably the larger percentage of it is in the hands of the mill.

As a result of curtailment and of strikes some wholesalers suggest that there may be a scarcity of some goods or at least a stronger primary market because of curtailment and strikes.

Buyers, however, do not seem to be afraid of inability to secure goods and do not consider it necessary to make much forward provision.

## Corporation Dress Goods.

Corporation woolen dress goods have been offered to the wholesale dry goods trade for May, June, July delivery and same price basis as last in preference to a formal opening for fall, 1922.

Sellers declare that operation of the mills at these prices is not profitable and that they have every hope of being able to secure higher prices as soon as a general improvement in business conditions justifies.

## Broad Silks Unsettled.

As is well known the entire silk industry is in a very unsettled condition, many manufactured articles being sold below replacement cost. Leading men in the industry find it difficult to give a positive statement as to the course of events in the next few months and considerable curtailment has taken place on the part of large silk fabric manufacturing interests.

A prominent silk department manager in one of the houses which is a member of this association has, at our request, made the following statement on the situation:

"The one bright spot in the silk situation at the present time is the fact that women are buying silks. It is most fortunate that they are immune from 'the atmosphere' of the silk district and cables from Yokohama. Never before in the history of the industry has there been the same opportunity or necessity for wise leadership. It is a time calling for the most open and frank dealing as between the manufacturer and his distributors.

"Silks have not yet fully recovered from the 'storms' of recent years and the appearance now even of a 'mild squall' strikes terror to the most hardened silk man.

"Silks have a splendid chance for the entire season. Present best sellers will probably continue until

about the middle of April. Sales for the remainder of the season promise to be made up largely from sport styles, sport shades in various weaves and the 'Navy Gown' in crepes and taffeta.

"The crepe family in this order: Cantons, crepe Faille, crepe de chine, leads the procession. Krepe knit and Baronett satin, the next in yardage. Messaline and plain taffetas following. Check taffetas have a place as a novelty. Foulards are not important for the average retailer. Shantung must now be carried in a variety of qualities to meet the increasing use to which this fabric is being adapted.

"The progress made in perfecting piece-dyed weaves has made it possible for silk to accommodate itself very promptly to every development of style or color. Sales last year were hindered somewhat by the limited color line. Demand is now not alone for brown, navy and black, but such shades as henna, tile, sand, dahlia and flame, in various tones, promise to furnish a good part of the season's yardage. The entire group of 'vegetable shades' will be used for trimming or combining with darker colors.

"Very latest reports indicate a slight recovery. As the weatherman predicts 'unsettled,' when he is not sure what is to come, so in recent months, to prophesy was anybody's privilege. There seems not to be the man or group of men who can give an authoritative opinion. On the contrary, the answer to the question invariably is 'It's anybody's guess.'

"Producers of raw silk can not hope to maintain an artificial level indefinitely. Six-dollar silk is a fifty per cent increase over the old average, and as all raw materials are now seeking out their natural levels silk must take its place by this method, all support being withdrawn.

"It is safe to presume that silks made from raw materials, above \$6 to \$6.50, are on a speculative basis and the buyer may know the chances being taken. It may be safe to operate on this basis for a few seasons to come, but as world adjustments are made raw silk can not exact a profit above the general average.

"As long as the Japanese Government is a party to an artificial market, just so long will present chaotic conditions remain. To lend support over a certain period was, no doubt, wise. Raw silk must sooner or later come under the same laws that govern all other materials. The sooner this can be brought about, the better for the entire industry."

## Textile Machinery Show in England.

London.—An international exhibition of textile machinery will be staged at the City Hall, Manchester, from October 6 to 20, 1922, inclusive. This exhibition is being organized by Frank Nasmith acting for the Textile Recorder. It is understood that American machinery manufac-



turers have already entered into negotiations with a view to sending over collective exhibits.

No exhibits of this nature has been held since 1914, and although the war intervened a tremendous number of new appliances and devices for textile work have been introduced, and it is these improvements that will be largely shown at the exhibition. The appliance will, for the most part, be shown working, electricity and power being supplied by the organizers, so that buyers will see the exact merits of the machinery.

No attempt will be made to cater to the general public, the exhibition being purely a trade affair, and it is said that quite 80 per cent of the visitors will be potential buyers.

#### Canadian Cotton Goods Market.

Canadian mills, generally speaking, commenced the year 1921 with a fair amount of unfilled orders on hand. As the months went by, the value of unfilled orders became steadily less and less until, about July, some of the larger mills had less unfilled orders on hand, both as regards value and yards, than they had in pre-war years. This shrinkage was due mainly to liquidation of stocks in wholesale and retail hands and to uncertainty as to the course of prices, caused by a steady fall in the value of raw cotton between January and July. In September, however, a general advance took place in the price of piece goods, which caused an immediate inquiry from all sides for considerable quantities of cotton goods. This had the effect of increasing the unfilled orders of the principal mills to such an extent that they are now upon a normal basis, which means that the mills have two or three months' work ahead.

"The profits made by cotton companies have been so often alluded to in the press that the Canadian public are apt to be misled into thinking that cotton goods in Canada are very high and out of line with similar prices in centers like Great Britain and the United States. The very reverse is the case, or ought to be, if prices charged to consumers in Canada are in line with the prices charged by the mills," says Sir Charles Gordon in the Montreal Gazette.

Another point to be observed about Canadian cotton goods is that they are not weighted by filling and by foreign substances designed to take the place of genuine cotton, which is often the case with goods imported from foreign sources.

During the war, and for a long period after the war, prices charged by the mills of Canada were as low as, or lower than, the prices at which similar goods could be purchased in Great Britain or the United States, and the profits of Canadian cotton companies during the past five years, although they have been substantial and in keeping with the large business transacted, have been far below those made by cotton mills generally in other parts of the world. This is the reason that Canadian goods have been cheaper in home markets than those imported from other countries.

Canadian imports of cotton cloths for the eight months ending November 30, 1921, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1919 and 1920 show that the United States has been predominant in all classes of cotton cloth imports and in the first eight months of 1921 maintained this position.

There has been a distinct improvement in the quantity and quality of the work produced in the various mills of Canada during the year just past, with a higher degree of efficiency on the part of labor. Wages have not been reduced in proportion to the fall which has taken place in many commodities or in the cost of living, the aim being to maintain wages on a more equitable basis, as compared with other industries, than was formerly the case. The result has been that the cotton industry during the past year has offered to workers steadier and therefore more remunerative employment than any other industry in Canada.

The cost of manufacturing in Canada must necessarily remain at a higher level than at great centers of production, but with an increasing demand and with greater output this is gradually righting itself, as cotton manufacturers in Canada have been slowly bringing their mills up to a high standard of efficiency and have specialized along certain lines, adopting quantity production, and thus reducing the cost of manufacture, all of which enables them to sell at lower prices than otherwise would be the case.

The volume of business transacted in pre-war days, measured by either quantity or dollars, will not suffice for the future. The reason for this is not difficult to find. Large sums have been spent in increasing capacity of plants; old machinery has been scrapped and new machinery has been installed, resulting in a greater producing capacity; almost every business has greater overhead expenses to take care of; and Canadian railroads require a greater tonnage and more business.

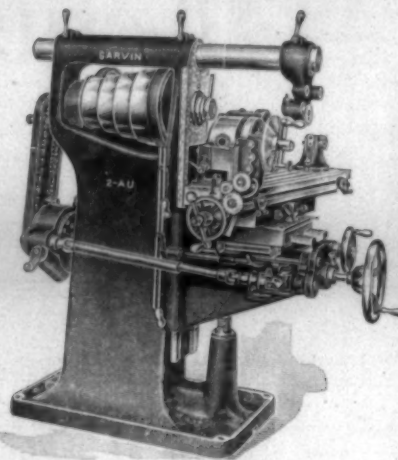
Canada's exports of cotton cloths decreased considerably in 1921, as compared with the two previous years. In the eight months ended November 30, 1919, Canadian exports of duck were 889,212 yards; for the corresponding period in 1920, 395,748 yards; and only 130,219 yards in 1921. Foreign shipments of all other cotton cloths for the corresponding months of 1919 were 1,031,358 yards; in 1920, 1,219,642 yards; and in 1921, 174,456 yards. Exports have been sporadic, and the statistics do not indicate that a steady demand has been created in foreign markets for any particular type of Canadian cloths.—Commerce Reports.

#### German Cotton Spinners Operating More Spindles.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—German cotton spinners operated 70 per cent of their spindles during 1921, while the percentage of spindles running toward the close of last year was 85 per cent. Cotton weavers state that, while the business of their industry was not so good, it also improved during the last three months of 1921, to 75 per cent of their looms.

## GARVIN

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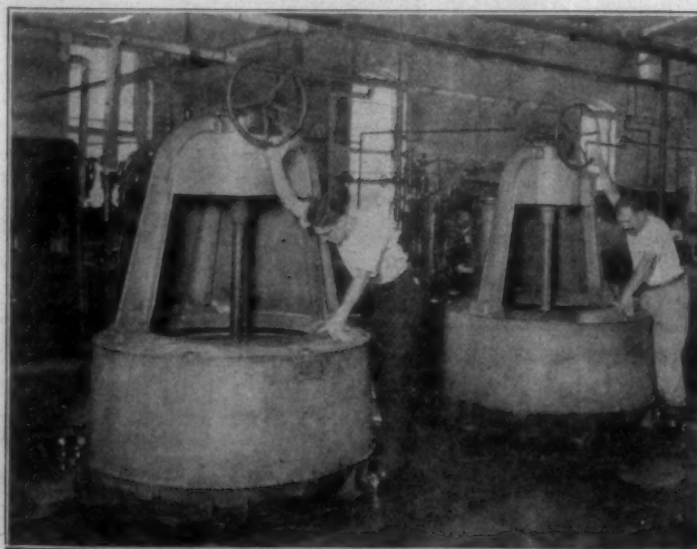
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# A Practical Plan For "Hedging" Actual Cotton Now Held

Many planters, merchants, warehousemen and bankers are now carrying actual cotton in varying amounts. Doubtless many of them still owe for those things entering into the cost of production—fertilizer, implements, etc. For these reasons they can use some money advantageously.

The following suggestion, if followed, will enable these people to finance themselves in both a safe and legitimate manner, and without assuming the risk of having the price of cotton go to much higher levels after having sold the ACTUAL. To illustrate this suggestion with a ten-bale lot:—

Through selling ten bales at 19 cents per pound the seller would receive \$95.00 per bale, or a total of \$950.00 for the ten bales. He should then buy ten bales of FUTURES on a margin of \$10.00 per bale. This would require a margin deposit of only \$100.00, and would leave him with a net balance in hand of \$850.00, with which to meet his immediate financial requirements.

By doing this the seller would still be carrying 10 bales and would be protected against any further sudden rise in the price. Should the market not advance as anticipated the loss would be limited to the margin deposit of \$100.00, while the \$850.00 balance would be in actual use. In addition to these advantages the seller would be relieved of a dead monthly cost of about \$1.25 per bale for storage, insurance, etc.

Weekly Market Letters Mailed Free Upon Request, References Cheerfully Furnished, While All Inquiries Will Be Promptly and Courteously Answered.

All the members below are members in good standing of the American Cotton & Grain Exchange, and of the American Cotton & Grain Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.

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New York

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# Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

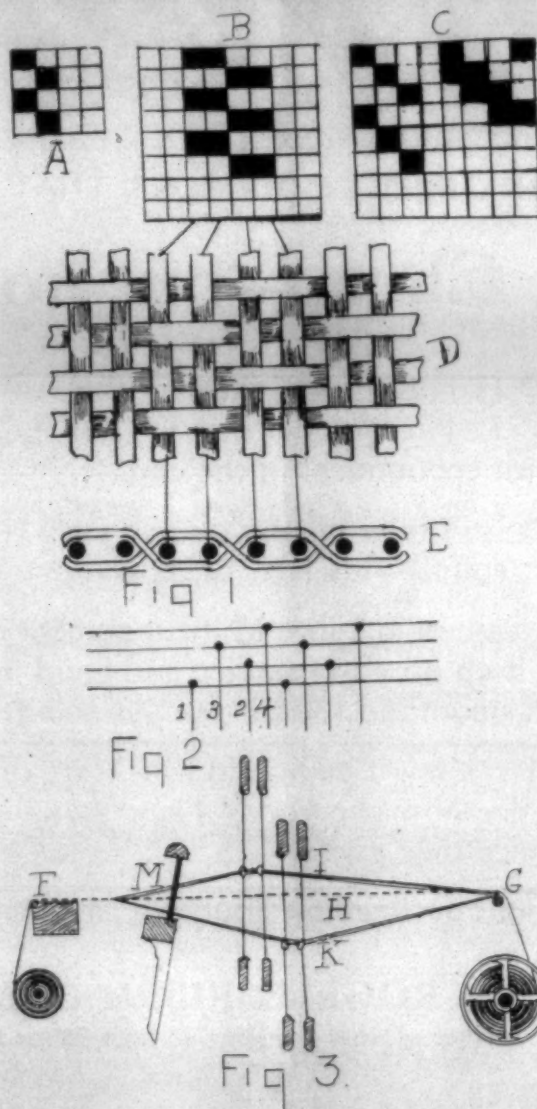
## Weaving Shaker Flannel.

The Southern cotton mills have had considerable success in recent years in the manufacture of the so-called shaker flannel. This fabric is used chiefly for the underclothes for children, and is woven entirely of cotton, but finished in such way that an exceedingly soft and pleasant feel results. This of course is due to the wool-like nap which is given the goods in the finishing processes.

Years ago shaker flannels were made mostly in all white, but the demand for colors and patterns has developed a wider field for these fabrics and they may be seen in the market in various colors and designs. The weave which is employed is generally a plain cotton or a twill. The chain for the former is shown in the draft in Section A, Figure 1, although the two harness cams will answer the purpose. It has been found beneficial to weave the shaker flannel on the principle shown in Section B in which it can be seen that there are always two threads of the warp up and two down as in the plan of interlacing in Section D. A drawing showing a piece of the cloth when cut through the side is designated E. The object is to weave the flannel with two threads of the warp up and two down and this is done in this case by drawing in the warp threads according to the harness draft in Figure 2. The first warp thread at the right is drawn in on harness No. 1, the second on harness No. 3, the third on harness No. 2 and the fourth on harness No. 4. The two front harnesses sink and raise together. The two rear harnesses do the same.

In Section C of Figure 1 is shown a three harness twill at the left and a four harness twill at the right which may be used in place of the plain cotton weave or the weave shown in Section B if the condition of the yarns require it or if a twill effect is preferred.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of the loom carrying the warp threads for the making of the shaker flannel. It will be noticed that the shed formed by the harnesses is stretched to a larger size in its lower half than in its upper half. This is purposely accomplished for the reason that the special spread or distribution of the warp threads requires such an arrangement. The center of the shed is along the dotted line H between the points F and G. F represents the position of the breast beam and G the whip roll which guides the warp threads from the warp beam to the harnesses. If the shed were formed by an equal elevation and depression of the harnesses, there would be as large a space in the shed above the dotted line in the center as below. Instead of that we can see that the size of the shed above the dotted line is smaller than the size of the shed below this line.



This is because the adjustment of the harnesses is such that the raised pair do not lift the upper threads of the shed I in proportion to the depression of the under part of the shed K by the other pair. Consequently we get an upper shed in which the tension on the threads is light and a lower shed in which the tension on the threads is heavy. This arrangement gives an opportunity for the threads of the upper or loose shed to easily and evenly adjust themselves in the texture with the tighter threads of the lower shed when the filling is beaten up by the reed M. The result of this principle of weaving is that a remarkably soft texture is woven that can be finished with the soft, flowing nap so desirable for cloths intended for the use of young children.

### Uneven Shed Not Applicable in All Cases.

In case the goods are woven with very fine yarns or if the warp yarns are not up to the standard as to resisting properties, it would not be

practicable to put too much strain on the lower shed, as the threads would break too often and cause trouble for the weaver. Usually the character of the warp threads employed in this type of fabrics is strong enough to stand the little extra strain resulting from pulling down the harnesses for the formation of a tight lower shed of the dimensions shown in the illustration.

### Composition of the Goods.

In the manufacture of shaker flannels for the children's trade cotton of medium staple is used and spun from 20s to 30s warp and 12s to 20s filling. About 1,200 ends are used in the warp with from 40 to 50 picks of filling. The weight ranges around 4 ounces to the yard. Much depends on the weaver and the loom fixer for the production of the good, even texture so essential to the successful finish of these goods. The reed into which the warp threads are drawn has to be fine and if the splits of the reed are allowed to get out of a true conformation there will be streaks in the goods that will mar the finished appearance and injure the sale. A careful weaver will not continue operating the loom when she notices a defect of this kind. The threads that happen to break during the weaving should be carefully united with a small knot, for any straggling ends of knots will show on the face of the texture unless observed in the finishing and corrected. If the loom fixer goes to extremes in developing a shed in which the lower half shall be drawn down beyond the average line, the extra tension on the yarns will cause breaking and cause the weaver considerable trouble.

There should be just enough tension permitted to keep on the safe side of the breaking point. In weaving shaker flannels it is important that the loom be in good running condition. If the shuttle is driven with too much power so that it staggers through the shed and chafes and breaks the threads the desired perfection cannot be obtained. Shaker flannels should be carefully gone over in the cloth room and all imperfections corrected. Floats, miss-picks, wrong draws and kindred weaving defects can be corrected by sewing-in girls who understand the work and are able to cover up places that would otherwise seriously interfere with the usefulness of these goods intended for the wear of small children.

## Odd Lots Cotton

Odd lot orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Cotton for future delivery

Special Attention to Mill and Dealers' Hedges

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Interesting Booklet D-33 on Facts Mill Men, Dealers and Growers Should Know, mailed on Request.

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### Roberts' Loose End Preventer.

The Roberts loose end preventer for Warpers. No mill can afford to do without this attachment, for small cost, with best results. For further particulars, write to Roberts & Graddick Co., P. O. Box 194, Winder, Ga.

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THE FIBRE MILL EQUIPMENT THAT LASTS

## Not How Cheap—but how Lasting

**T**H E R E are cheaper kinds of mill equipment than Leatheroid, of course. But cheaper in first cost only—not economical in the end.

It isn't how much you pay for a roving can, box or car that counts—it's how often you pay for them.

Leatheroid Fibre Mill Equipment has made a reputation for itself on good service and good appearance—cleanness and smoothness—light weight and great strength.

Try a few Leatheroid cans, cars or boxes in your mill. Notice how everybody likes them, and the remarkable service they give.

Sold by Leading Southern Mill Supply Houses.

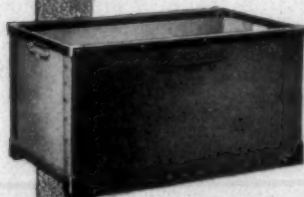
### ROGERS FIBRE COMPANY

Leatheroid Sales Division - 1024 Filbert Street, Philadelphia

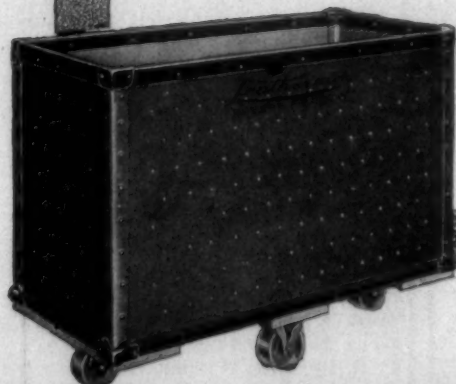
New York - Boston - Kennebunk, Me.



Leatheroid Factory Barrel. Light durable. Steel top and bottom rims, 4-inch kicking band. Regular size 20x30. Other sizes 16x26, 18x28, 24x36, 24x40.



Leatheroid Mill Box. The standard box for mills and factories. Unusually strong; careful construction throughout; steel-over-wood top rim, protecting corner angles; made in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 bushel sizes.



Leatheroid Steel Clad Car. Four inside smooth walls of heavy Leatheroid fibre; outside covered with light steel closely riveted; steel-over-wood top rim; self-oiling wheels.

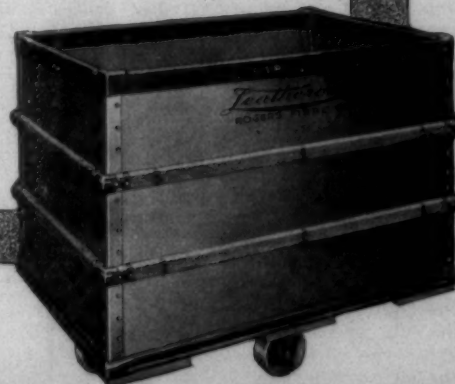
Leatheroid Roving Can. Smooth as glass—tough as horn; no seams to open up; rolled over top.



Combination Doffing Car. Has Fixed and Loose Box; all fibre boxes or steel and fibre boxes. Extra steel reinforcing at all wear points; platform has 1/2" steel frame; self-oiling wheels.



Leatheroid Warehouse Car. Made of heavy fibre with steel-over-wood top rim. Patented ribbed steel bottom band—the only construction in which the body of the car is actually riveted to the wood bottom at the four corners; self-oiling wheels.





# Discussions by Practical Men

## April Contest.

We are printing below the rules that will govern the contest which we will run in April for the best practical article on the subject, "If I Were Building a Mill."

### Contest Rules.

1. Articles must not be longer than three full columns.
2. Articles must be signed with assumed names but the real name and address of the writer must be known to us.
3. The subject, "If I Were Building a Mill," will include anything that has a bearing upon the subject, including the buildings and village.
4. Articles must be original and articles that include paragraphs or sections copied from other articles on this subject will be thrown out. The contestants and all of our readers will be requested to call our attention to any articles that show evidence of having been copied.
5. Articles will be published by us in the order received and the judges will be instructed that where two are of equal merit the decision shall be given to the one received first.
6. In mentioning carding, drawing, roving, spinning, spooling, twisting or warping machinery the name of the maker of such machinery can not be given. This rule will not apply to opening, slashing, finishing or special machinery.
7. No article which is received after April 15, 1924, will be considered in the contest.
8. The contest will be decided by seven practical men who, acting independently of each other, shall read the article and give us their opinion relative to which is the best and second best. A vote for first place will count (1) and a vote for second place will count one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).
9. The article receiving the largest number of the judges' votes will be declared the winner and its writer will receive \$25.00. The writer of the article which receives the second largest vote will receive \$15.00 and of the third best, \$10.00.
10. After the contest the articles will be printed in book form and two copies presented to each contestant.

### Subjects Discussed at Last Carders' Meeting.

For the benefit of those who will participate in the Carders' Meeting at Charlotte on Friday of this week we give the following as a list of the subjects.

Relation of speed of laps to beater strokes.

Relation of beats per inch to grade and staple of cotton.

Speed of fans in relation to beater speeds.

Settings of blade beaters.

Settings of carding beaters.

Settings of beaters on long staple cotton.

Effect of defective loggerheads upon the evenness of laps.

Effect of ball bearings in loggerheads.

Ball bearings for lapper aprons.

Positive driven lapper aprons.

Automatic vs. hand feeding of hoppers.

Advantage of letting cotton age in bins before using.

Variable speed on automatic feeders.

Reduced speeds on licker-ins.

Setting of licker-ins.

Shape of nose on feed plates.

Advantage or disadvantage of double licker-ins.

Reduced cylinder speeds.

One vs. two processes of drawing.

Reducing the doublings or drawings.

Inaccuracy of drawing frame test.

Settings of drawing rolls.

Reduced draft on drawing.

### Answer to Georgia.

Editor:

I note in your issue of Feb. 9th, "Georgia" is asking for information regarding the changing over of his spinning to filling and and still using his old spoolers.

I wish to say that this can be very successfully done, as we have a mill of 10,000 spindles and have changed about all of them over to filling build on spinning and are using our old spoolers, some of which are the Draper and some of the Saco-Lowell head end type.

There are two successful devices for spooler tension winding from filling bobbins, one of which you can get from the Foster winder people and one which has recently come out, and I think will prove very satisfactory and which is known as the L. V. B. tension, both of which we are using very successfully.

I hope this will be of service to "Georgia" and will be glad to give him any further information I can. Alabama.

### The Water Buffalo.

While it may seem a far cry from the water buffalo to the textile industry, the relationship of the two is interestingly linked in a new book, "The Water Buffalo," written by H. P. Garland, president of the Garland Manufacturing Company, Saco, Me., and published by that company. The hide of the water buffalo furnishes the raw material for the manufacture of Garland raw hide loom pickers and for this reason the company felt that the users of its pickers would be interested in knowing something of the characteristics and habits of the water buffalo. The book, which contains 50 pages, is profusely illustrated. It treats of the appearance and habits of the water buffalo and succeeding chapters show how the hides are prepared for use in manufacturing pickers, showing the advantage obtained from using the buffalo hides in preference to any that might be obtained in this country.

The Garland Manufacturing Com-

pany went to much trouble and expense in securing the material for the book, so little having been printed concerning the water buffalo that it was necessary for the author to study the buffalo in its native environment in order to get complete facts wanted for the book. The Garland Company deserves much credit for the book, which is an interesting and valuable contribution to the trade literature.

### An Opinion on Southern Conditions.

The following is a very interesting letter that we recently received and gives a Northern cotton mill superintendent's idea of Southern mill conditions:

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

A friend has given me your name and suggested that I write you for certain information regarding the Southern mills I asked him if he could furnish.

I am looking for a position in the South as agent or general superintendent of a yarn or cloth mill and I would like know the best way to go about getting it. Naturally I would not know of any contemplated changes so far away from your mill centers and I am rather opposed to advertising for a position. Can you suggest a way to get in touch with mill officials who are looking for an agent or superintendent? I am well qualified to direct the manufacture and sale of the mill products, having had twenty years' experience in spinning of very high grade knitting and weaving yarns and several years' experience in selling the output of this and other mills.

In order to get first hand information regarding conditions in the South I spent my vacation in the

mill section last fall and I was very much pleased and surprised at what I saw. I found for one thing there were no 14 to 16-year-old children in the mills I visited. One superintendent told me I would see them coming home from school about noon, and I did. I heard nothing but English spoken and in our mills it is more common to hear some foreign tongue. We have been told the Southern mill help is lazy and inefficient. Perhaps there is laziness more or less everywhere. I saw some of the best spinning and weaving I have ever seen, and in one of the Greenville mills I saw several boys doffing that for speed and efficiency surpassed anything I have seen anywhere. One thing I saw touched me very much: A young fellow, perhaps 20 years of age, studying a very elementary textbook and working out a problem on a roving can with a piece of crayon. That boy certainly had a great deal of ambition.

We were told that you worked very long hours, but I found 55 hours to be the rule in the principal centers, which is about the same as we used to work when we were prosperous and before the radical labor element made its self felt much to the detriment of this section.

Your mills are better situated in regards to manufacturing costs than we are. Your taxes are lower, your wages are more nearly normal and your mill help has an interest in their work. Many of your mills are electrically driven and that has a tendency to make a mill cleaner and that means cleaner work.

I would like very much to hear from you and any suggestion you may offer will be greatly appreciated.

Salisbury, N. C.—The addition to the Vance Mills will cost about \$45,000, exclusive of the equipment.

### PROGRAM OF MEETING OF CARDERS' DIVISION

The Carder's Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on February 24th with the following program. There will be no morning session.

#### Afternoon Session

##### Selwyn Hotel

Meeting called to order by Marshall Dilling, Chairman of Carders' Division at 2:30 P. M.

2:30 to 3:30—Discussion of Opening and Lapping.

3:30 to 4:30—Discussion of Carding.

4:30 to 5:30—Discussion of Drawing and Roving.

Adjournment 5:30 P. M.

#### Night Session

Banquet at Chamber of Commerce at 6:30 P. M. Tickets to banquet will be \$1.00 each.

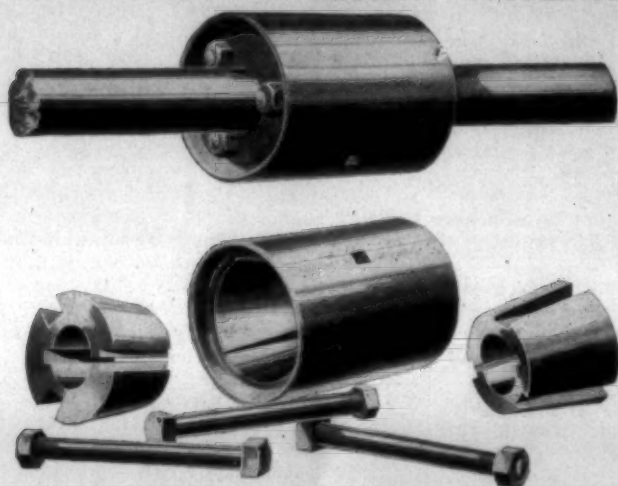
(Entertainment features including vaudeville acts will be furnished by the textile interests of Charlotte.)

After the dinner J. S. Drake of Norfolk, Va., will show a set of moving picture films taken in the B. B. & R. Knight Mills of New England for the purpose of showing their operatives the advantage not only to the mills but to themselves, of performing the various operations in the mills so as to eliminate bad work. These films are very instructive and will show the members of the Carders' Division how many defects in yarns and cloth originate in the card room.



## POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

### COTTON MILL COMPRESSION COUPLINGS



of the DOUBLE CONE TYPE are of strong construction, easily applied to, or removed from shafts. The ideal coupling for cotton mills.

We are Manufacturing Engineers, specializing on **Power Transmission Machinery**. We will be glad to co-operate with your engineers in solving your transmission problems.

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## BETTER NON-FLUID OIL LUBRICATION

### Cutting Down The Cost and the Worry

is what mill men everywhere are accomplishing through the use of



For economy NON-FLUID OIL is supreme—it affords perfect lubrication protection to machinery—and does this at less cost than liquid oil because it lasts so much longer per application.

And no more worrying about oil stains where NON-FLUID OIL is used—it stays in the bearing and off good cotton—it won't drip, spatter or creep.

May we send you a sample?

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Southern Agent, Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

Ample Stocks at Our Branches  
Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga. New Orleans, La.

## AT LESS COST PER MONTH

### Report Shows Lower Wages and Increased Idleness.

Washington — Although employment in the textile and clothing industries during January last showed an increase over employment a year before, increasing unemployment is indicated as compared with preceding months, according to employment statistics just made public by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

With the exception of cotton manufacturing, all textile and clothing industries show decreases in numbers of workers last month as compared with December. Much relief from the unemployment of January, 1921, is noted, however, in the statistics, the woolen industry especially increasing the number of employees.

Decreased payrolls are indicated in textile and clothing trades in January as compared with December, although total pay rolls last month are greater than those for January, 1921.

The cotton manufacturing industry in January showed an increase in workers of .5 per cent over December and in increase of 19.5 per cent over January a year before. During the 12 months total pay rolls increased 22.6 per cent, while, as compared with December, a decrease of 2.9 per cent is indicated.

Seventeen cotton finishing establishments reporting to the bureau showed an increase in workers of 38.4 per cent and an increase in total pay rolls of 39 per cent over January, 1921. Decreases of 1 per cent in workers and 6.3 per cent in wages are shown over the previous month of December.

The hosiery and underwear industry showed a decrease in workers of 3 per cent as compared with December and an increase of 85.3 per cent over January the year before. Total pay roll increased 91.6 per cent during the 12 months, but decreased 11.2 per cent as compared with the previous month.

Volume of employment in the woolen industry last month was 114.9 per cent higher than in January, 1921, while by the same comparison total pay rolls increased 106.8 per cent. Decreases in workers of 5.9 per cent and in total pay rolls of 13.4 per cent are indicated as compared with December last.

Wage reductions are indicated during the past month in the silk industry, it being shown that workers decreased in number .9 per cent, while total pay rolls decreased 6.4 per cent. As compared with January, 1921, the volume of employment increased 16.6 per cent and total pay rolls 11.8 per cent.

The number of workers during January last in men's clothing establishments increased 59.3 per cent over the same month a year before, while by the same comparison total pay rolls increased 97.7, indicating wage increases. Comparison with the preceding month of December shows a decrease of .4 per cent in workers and of 2 per cent in total pay rolls.

During the period December 15 to January 15 last there were wage changes made in textile and clothing

industries reported to the bureau as follows:

Men's ready-made clothing: When per capita earnings for January are compared with those of the previous month a decrease of 1.5 per cent is noted.

Wage decreases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent were made to the entire force in one plant. When comparing the per capita earnings for January with those for December, a decrease of 3.3 per cent is shown.

The per capita earnings for this industry show a decrease of 5.4 per cent when January and December pay rolls are compared.

Five establishments reported a decrease in wages of 12½ per cent, affecting all employees in the first establishment, 81 per cent in the second, 68 per cent in the third, and 62 per cent in the fourth. The number of employees affected in the fifth establishment was not stated. On account of lack of business, less time was worked in this industry and the per capita earnings showed a decrease of 8.5 per cent when January figures were compared with December figures.

Part time employment was reported for a number of mills in this industry, causing the per capita earnings to be lessened 7.9 per cent in January.

A decrease in wages of 12½ per cent was reported by two mills, affecting 95 per cent of the employees in one mill and 91 per cent in the second mill. Six mills reported a wage cut of 7½ per cent, affecting 95 per cent of the employees in five mills and 80 per cent of the employees in the sixth mill. A 10 per cent reduction was reported by the firm, but the percentage of employees affected was not stated, while two other firms made a decrease to 95 per cent of the employees. Many mills were not operating to full capacity and the per capita earnings for January, when compared with those for December, show a decrease of 5.5 per cent.

### Results of Questionnaire on the Cotton Situation.

The consensus of opinion, as gleaned from replies to questionnaires sent out by the American Cotton Association to farmers, bankers and allied business interests throughout the cotton belt, designed to secure data on the present economic situation and the financial ability of the farmers to plant cotton, use commercial fertilizers and carry on their farming operations, according to that association, show:

"First, the cotton acreage for 1922 will either be decreased, or in any event, not in excess of the acreage planted in 1921, due principally to fear of the boll weevil.

"Second, general and prevailing sentiment is strong for crop diversification on a more extended scale than heretofore.

"Third, the farmers generally are unable to secure credits or supplies for planting an increased acreage in cotton.

"Fourth, financial resources and condition of local banks and supply merchants have improved but little in the past six months, and all cred-



its will be most conservative.

"Fifth, the debt-paying and purchasing powers of the farmers are practically at zero.

"Sixth, present conditions of farming operations are worse than in the spring of 1921.

"Seventh, the purchase and use of commercial fertilizers for cotton this season will either be decreased or certainly not in excess of the amount used in 1921."

Regarding the fertilizer situation the American Cotton Association says:

"In view of published statements from certain sources that the sales of commercial fertilizers to date to be used under cotton have largely exceeded the sales of fertilizers in 1921, the American Cotton Association promptly took up the matter with leading fertilizer manufacturers as to the authenticity of the reports.

"Replies from the manufacturers do not in any wise bear out the statements of increased sales or demand for goods by the cotton growers. The general consensus of opinion reflected in the various letters from the fertilizer companies appears to be positive that there will be no increase in the use of commercial fertilizers for cotton in 1921.

"Sales to date have been unusually light. The reasons assigned by the fertilizer companies for forecasting no heavier sales of fertilizers, or even as much to the cotton growers this year than took place in 1921, are due primarily to two very pertinent and outstanding causes: First, farmers are not as financially able,

nor have as good credit facilities for buying supplies now as was the case in the spring of 1921. Second, the cotton acreage per plow must of necessity be reduced in order to safely and economically combat the cotton boll weevil.

"This expresses the whole story in a nutshell and could not be more clearly outlined as to the future forecast of the 1922 crop. If many pages of more detailed data were written on the subject, the situation could not be made clearer. Neither the cotton acreage nor the use of commercial fertilizers will be increased in 1922 over that of 1921."

#### World Short of Cotton Goods.

(From Manufacturers Record.)

It is stated by our Manchester, England, correspondent that the recently published figures of exports from the United Kingdom for 1921 confirms the fact that the markets of the world are bare of supplies of Lancashire cotton cloths. The total of 2,902,659,000 square yards shipped last year without exception is the lowest since the year 1862—fifty-two years ago. The highest record was 7,075,558,400 yards in 1913.

In 1914, India, Lancashire's best customer, took 45 per cent of the total, but the proportion gradually declined to 22 per cent in 1919. In 1920, however, the figure had risen to 31 per cent, and last year the percentage was 38.

Messrs. Reiss Bros., the well known cotton merchants of Liverpool, in the course of a special report on the Lancashire cotton trade, say:

"The only hope the bulls have against the unquestionably very bearish sentiment prevailing at present, is the possibility of the market taking a turn when least expected, as it so often does. There is no doubt whatever that some parts of the world are badly in need of cotton goods, and if only the prices would keep steady for a time, quite a good business would probably result.

"According to the view of the Southern farmer, ruling prices are unsatisfactory and unprofitable, and consequently we cannot expect him to plant a large crop, especially should prices give way further in the near future. In fact, looking ahead, as things are going today, we think that the market is working itself into a very strong position ultimately, always provided, of course, that real trade revival cannot be put off for much longer, which, we feel sure, even the man not exactly optimistically inclined must admit."

Sir Charles W. Macara, in discussing the prospects for the cotton industry for 1922, and of India's position in the cotton trade, said recently:

"I calculate that through depreciation and destruction in war time, the cotton trade of the world must be wanting as many as 30,000,000 spindles to bring it up to the productive capacity we had in 1914; and if this is so, what chance is there for the equipment of new mills?"

"Far from prices paid for cotton mills being too high, I do not think

that buildings and machinery can be replaced today for double the price paid for the most costly of these concerned. In pre-war days it was possible to build a ring spinning mill for about two guineas a spindle, and a mule mill for 25s. a spindle. At the present time a ring mill cannot be put up at less than seven pounds a spindle, while a mule mill will cost fully five pounds.

"Those engaged in the cotton trade of England need have no fear of losing their most important market, nor can I see anything else which is likely to bring permanent injury to the staple Lancashire industry if our affairs are managed with wisdom and foresight.

"Prosperity is undoubtedly returning, and I have great confidence that before long both the workers and those who have invested their money in the trade will again reap their reward. It is unlikely that the world in future will be satisfied with a reduced standard of clothing, and seeing that cotton, it is estimated, clothes nine-tenths of the people of the world, and is by far the cheapest of clothing, and that before the war the trade was developing at the rate of 4,000,000 spindles a year, I cannot but be fortified in any my opinion that cotton will soon come into its own again."

Stockholders of the Saco-Lowell Shops have ratified the proposed increase of \$1,762,500 in the common stock, the purpose being for the payment of a 50 per cent stock dividend to holders of common stock.



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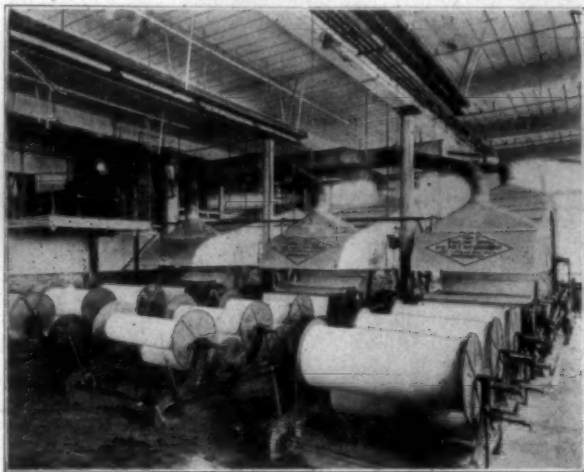
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# Improve Your Sizing Methods



Patented by R. O. Pickens

Every slasher room is filled with heat and moisture, due to the sizing of the yarn and its proper drying.

Where this moisture and heat is not properly exhausted, the heat and moisture combined make the room almost unbearable to work in and prevent efficient and satisfactory results.

All of these faults are overcome and more work and better results are obtained when you install

## Pickens Slasher Hoods

- 1—The hood covers both cylinders, including the size-box. This causes the yarn to dry more readily than if the hood did not extend entirely over all of the slasher apparatus.
- 2—The hood is divided into two compartments by means of a baffle. This baffle has a sub-baffle, which is adjustable to suit the various conditions under which the hood is worked.
- 3—The hood has a slotted opening over the large cylinder and over the size-box. This opening runs the entire width of the hood and picks the steam up in a row. As the steam is generated in a row it is very clear that this method has advantages over any other method.
- 4—Connected to these slots or openings in hood are placed dome-shaped connections terminating into 12-inch round pipe or larger. Former tests prove that a 12-inch pipe connected to each give more satisfactory results than one 10-inch and 15-inch, as used in the two hood system.
- 5—Extending entirely around the hood over size-box is a condensation gutter. This catches the condensed steam or vapor and conveys it into one tube, which prevents any water falling on the yarn and spooling the same.
- 6—Hoods are made in sections, numbered consecutively. Any mechanic with a pair of plyers and a screw driver can replace any section that wears or rusts out.
- 7—Making the hoods in sections they are very easily shipped and erected anywhere. Erection being done by any mechanic.
- 8—All parts being interchangeable, the upkeep is very low.

A DEMONSTRATION WILL  
PROVE THIS ASSERTION

LITERATURE ON REQUEST

**R. O. Pickens Slasher Hood Co.**

Spartanburg, S. C.

## Textile Twisting Machine

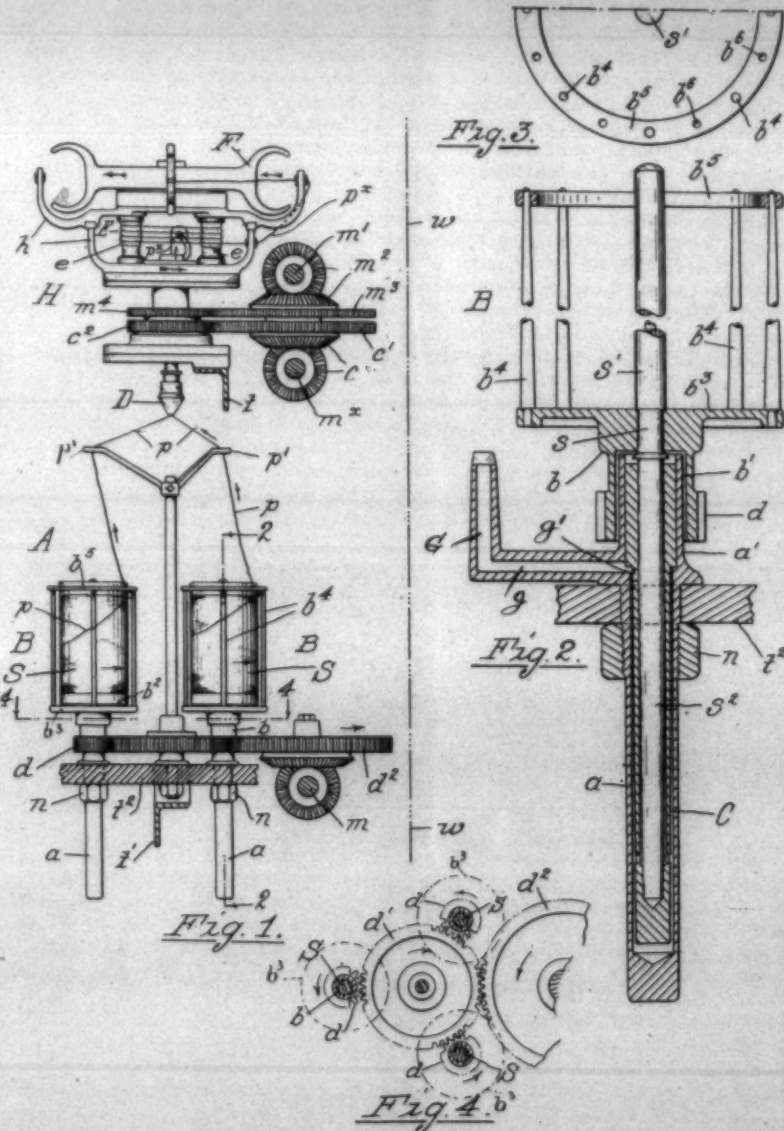
Herbert G. Beede, of Pawtucket, R. I., has invented certain new and useful improvements in textile twisting machines which he describes as follows:

This invention relates to improvements in strand twisting machines, that is, machines of the class arranged to lay and twist a plurality of independent threads so as to produce a "laid" cable.

In a multiple-strand twisting machine provided with my improvements, each spool-carrying spindle thereof is constructed and arranged to form a self-contained, self-lubricating unit, in which the revoluble spindle or blade proper is flexibly mounted. In a twisting machine of this general type and having my im-

provements, the portion of the machine represented being at the left of the center line w—w; Fig. 2 is a sectional view, taken substantially on the vertical center line 2—2 of Fig. 1, showing, in enlarged scale, the manner of constructing and mounting the spindle, spindle-bolster, and its support; Fig. 3 is a partial plan view of the spool-holder or cage, the spool being omitted from this view; and Fig. 4 is a plan, partly in section, taken substantially on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, showing the arrangement of a group of the spindle units and the manner of driving them by means of gearing.

Textile twisting or cable-producing machines of the general type il-



provements, the blade, bolster, and bolster casing are more thoroughly protected and may be readily and accurately mounted and demounted at will; the bolster member is submerged in oil or other suitable lubricant, thereby permitting the spindle to run at an increased rate of speed without throwing or scattering the oil about and injuring the spools and strands. Obviously, a twisting machine possessing these advantages is capable of materially increasing its output without increasing the cost of attendant labor.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse sectional

view, in partial elevation, the portion of the machine represented being at the left of the center line w—w; Fig. 2 is a sectional view, taken substantially on the vertical center line 2—2 of Fig. 1, showing, in enlarged scale, the manner of constructing and mounting the spindle, spindle-bolster, and its support; Fig. 3 is a partial plan view of the spool-holder or cage, the spool being omitted from this view; and Fig. 4 is a plan, partly in section, taken substantially on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, showing the arrangement of a group of the spindle units and the manner of driving them by means of gearing. Textile twisting or cable-producing machines of the general type il-



ly with its production, being compressed and stretched and wound upon a suitable reel or spool. The twisting head units may be arranged longitudinally of the machine in two parallel rows and spaced apart at equal distances in the rows and driven by mechanism capable of actuating the several heads simultaneously.

The main supporting frame of the machine is omitted from the drawing; the upper and lower ties, t, t1, and the lower crossplate, t2, are, however, represented cross-sectionally; these tie members extend longitudinally along the side of the machine and are adapted to support the twisting head units at suitable intervals. Each of the lower twisting head units consists essentially of a plurality of supported stationary tubular bolster cases a (three being shown); each of the bolster cases has its upper portion a1 loosely fitting a recess b1 formed in the underside of the annular neck b of the respective rotary cage members B. Each member B is fixed to a central vertical rotary spindle blade s, having its upper portion s1 adapted to receive a spool S, carrying a strand or thread p; the lower portion s2 of the spindle blade extends into and is supported by a non-revoluble bolster C, removably mounted in its corresponding bolster case a, which in turn is removably supported in the lower cross plate or rail t2. See also Fig. 1.

Formed integral with the bolster case a is an oil receptacle G which communicates with said bolster case by means of the channel g. The bolster C is provided with an opening g1 adjacent the inner end of channel g, to permit the oil to pass into said bolster C and lubricate the spindle blade s, as shown in Fig. 2.

The outer peripheral edge of the base plate b3 of the cage is provided with a series of spaced upright pins b4 fixed at the top to the ring member b5, the latter having a plurality of threading eyes, b6 there-through alternating with the pins. These pins and eyes are capable of producing a suitable degree of friction or drag upon the thread as it is drawn from the spool. The spool is placed on the spindle and is capable of independent rotary movement by frictional contact, as for example, by means of a disk b2 of fibrous material interposed between the spool end and the plate b3 of the cage. The spindle blade and cage members are adapted to be positively rotated by means of a small gear d fixed to the annular neck b of the cage or base-plate; said gear d being actuated by a transmission gear d1, in turn intergearing with a suitably driven gear d2. A horizontal driving shaft m and intermediate gearing may be employed to actuate the gear d2, etc.

The lower twisting head unit A of the series (one only being represented) is provided with suitable members having eyes p1 for guiding the strands from the respective spools to the rotating central element D, in which the threads are combined, twisted and compressed circumferentially into a smooth cable px preparatory to its engagement with the revoluble hauler rolls and stretching device of the upper or second twisting head H.

The twisting element D and frame h are adapted to revolve in unison in one direction through the medium of a main driving shaft mx, gears c, c1, and c2, while the hauler rolls are actuated in the same direction by a shaft m1 and gears m2, m3, m4, etc., in a well known way. The reel F, or other analogous winding means, is adapted to wind the finished cable or cord thereon under considerable tension.

It is deemed unnecessary to include herewith a more detailed description of the machine and the manner of operation, since the general construction and action of twisting machines are well known. My invention resides more specifically in certain novel features of construction which render the machine more efficient, in that the speed may be materially increased, thereby increasing the product or output; the spindles are more accurately mounted and are operated with less power, while the spindle and bolster members are capable of being more readily mounted in their supports and withdrawn therefrom at will, as desired.

The inventor claims:

1. A twisting machine having in combination a flexible bearing up-twist spindle and a cage secured to said spindle, said cage comprising a circular base plate a series of peripherally arranged upright pins secured thereto and a ring member secured to the top of said pins and provided with a series of threading eyes.

2. A twisting machine having in combination a bolster case, combined bolster and step bearings mounted in said bolster case, an up-twist spindle mounted in said bearings, a cage secured to said spindle and provided with a downwardly extending neck portion provided with a recess adapted to receive the upper portion of said bolster case.

4. A twisting machine having in combination a cross-plate, a bolster case secured in said cross plate, combined bolster and step bearings mounted in said bolster case, an up-twist spindle mounted in said bearings, a cage secured to said spindle and provided with a downwardly extending tubular neck portion adapted to receive the upper end of said bolster case, and a driving gear formed integral with said tubular neck portion and having its transverse axis located approximately midway between the top of the cross plate and the top of the bolster case.

#### The Jacquard.

The following article is one of a series, "The Story of Cotton," which is being written by H. P. Mansfield, for "The Arrow," the publication of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, at Spray, N. C.:

The manner in which fabrics for white goods, such as bedspreads, table linen and other light fabrics are made, can easily be seen by readers. The size of machine, the type of loom, the necessity of having a large number of hooks to make a large pattern, almost any detail connected with the single warp or double warp, white goods, can be imagined after studying the method of warp distributing as

done so extensively by a Jacquard.

We will pass on to the making of colored goods, stopping for a brief spell on blankets. Do you realize how important the colors are to the blankets? The use of this one fabric in many fields is very apparent; the bathrobe, the automobile robe, bed comforts used in all form, of comfort, camping or at home. They are so attractive, and the color and handsome patterns make this fabric seem warmer.

This fabric, as made, appears single, but it gives it a double meaning; to know that there is the same attractiveness on one side as the other. It is, as advertised, two in one, made on Jacquard in almost endless chains of patterns. No matter how much coloring the pattern calls for, the Jacquard will oblige the harmony of such, as a player piano will in its beautiful renditions of the music writer's skill.

As the colors are selected and placed in the loom, they will dance to the tune of the designer through the medium of card board that conveys the weave, and other source of direction of pattern formation. The designer in the formation of this form of fabric is not limited, and can extend himself far into art.

The use of color in this fabric is the first step, artistically speaking, that brings the weaving profession into the field of art.

Having given a brief description of the Jacquard fabrics made on power loom, I will now deal with the more important of those fabrics which are of a distinctly ornamental nature. Carpets are particularly of this class. Besides being among the most useful of articles, they are prominent in adornment of home, whether they are Brussels, Tapestry, Axminster, or of the class known as "Scotch Kidderminster" or Art Squares. The Brussels and Wilton Carpets are generally conceded as being one fabric, there being little difference in the process of manufacture. The standard width of ordinary Brussels and Wilton Carpets is about three quarters of a yard. Brussels Carpets are woven upon the double shed principle. The wire forming the loops is inserted at the same revolution of crank shaft of loom as when the shuttle is being picked or thrown. There are two chain warps and one stuffing warp, besides that which forms the fall of fabric. The fall of fabric is operated by the Jacquard machine, but on the working of the stuffing warps, healds are employed. These warps are carried upon two beams, placed at back of loom the two chain warps upon one beam, the stuffing warp upon another. The fall warp is usually a worsted yarn, the chain and stuffing is cotton, linen or similar material. The fall of goods is run from creels that are directly over warp beams; these entering the eyes manipulated by the Jacquard thus you have an explanation of the double shed principle.

Axminster Carpets are varied and very beautiful. This carpet is a cut pile fabric, but formed in a different way from Brussels. The Axminster is very popular, this fabric being very beautiful. It is thick, but soft to read on. Endless chains of carpet materials could be written of,

but it would take a chapter in itself to tell of their wonderful developments.

Linen damask as a household fabric is very well known. It is impossible to conceive anything more adapted for the purpose for which it is employed. The Jacquard in this form of fabric is used to its highest limit, as it is a very fine piece of material, having many varieties of constructions, it requires a large number of hooks. Because it is almost impossible to raise flax in this country, the cotton damask is in a greater demand. It is essentially as good as linen. The linen finish is now being put on these goods, bringing this form of weaving up to a high standard. We are now making in our own plants table damask that compares with the highest grade of damask made. Without doubt, this is true to the letter.

The making of lace and lace curtains is a very remarkable form of weaving. However, the term weaving is not employed, "making" being the common term it is known by. Lace makers are generally of foreign fields, and are the type of workers, to whom their work is secondary to nothing. It is a fine thing to know how the skilled workman knows his profession. Instead of our warp and filling arrangements, to him it is the warp bobbin and creel.

This work is much on the order of our swivel weaving, that is, the making of ribbons, neck ties, or any form of narrow fabrics. It is unlike it because it does not have the shuttle go across the full width of loom. However, the swivel loom performs in horizontal lines, the lace machine does not. The carriage, containing the filling working in parallel lines to the warp. The curtain machine in action is like the lace machine, with the exception of Jacquard, this being run as all other Jacquards are run. The lace Jacquard machine rests on floor on one end of machine. All lace fabrics are known by point, so many points or threads to one inch. A sixteen point lace is considered the very finest kind. It is beautiful work.

Time and space do not permit us to go into details regarding the things we mention. All the fabrics we have mentioned, with a slight exception, are products of the firm we are with. It is wonderful to realize what opportunities every one goes through our finger tips. If only we could bring ourselves to realize that out of every ten men or women, only one is awarded a prize without the struggle for it; the other nine have the same chance if they but avail themselves of it. But as a man of affairs once said as example, "I needed a man to take charge, and intended to pick him from a group of men in my own shop, but to my surprise, not one in them were in the least interested in promotion that carried any extra responsibility or the need for prepared training." In the mills the chance to learn manufacturing is beyond limit, as the loom is beyond limit: it is the performer of all feats in fabric, but it must be studied to be understood, as it is classed with science by the learned man.



## Warns Against German Dyes

The following has been sent out by the Textile Alliance:

The Textile Alliance, Inc., acting on behalf of the Textile Trades of the United States, feels compelled to make public the present situation regarding the importation into the United States of the so-called Reparation Dyes, hitherto received from the Reparation Commission and imported for impartial distribution among American consumers by the Textile Alliance as agent of the Department of State.

Owing to the abrogation of this

arrangement by the Department of State a condition has arisen of immediate concern to the American consumer, and of very real importance to the nation. Unless action be taken to continue the importation of these dyes, either through a governmental department or through some representative non-profit organization, such as the Textile Alliance itself, the German monopoly, acting through its agents or representatives here, must again regain control of the market for importable dyes. It is to avert such a re-

sult that the Textile Alliance now seeks to have the Reparation Commission continue the allocation of these dyes, either to the Textile Alliance or to some other American non-profit organization. The Reparation Commission has indicated its willingness to follow any intimation the United States Government may make to this effect. Such recommendation will avoid a situation in which the American consumer must become the helpless tributary of the German dye monopoly—best known to history as the inventors and suppliers of poison gas.

The following brief statement will explain the existing situation:

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is a New York State, non-profit, membership corporation, whose voting members and directors are nominees of Trade Associations representing practically the entire textile trade of the United States.

In October, 1919, and several times since the Textile Alliance, Inc., without solicitation on its part, was requested by the Department of State to undertake—and it did undertake—the purchase and distribution of Reparation Dyes accruing to the United States.

In October, 1921, a protest was filed with the Department of State against the continuance of this arrangement by Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Company, Inc., a New York corporation, owned and managed by American citizens of German birth, who formerly in their corporate or private capacities were agents of the Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, one of the six constituent members of the German dyestuff monopoly.

The Department of State on December 14, 1921, abrogated the arrangement with the Textile Alliance, Inc., stating that there was no dissatisfaction with the work of the Alliance and that there was no objection by the department to the Reparation Commission continuing the allocation of Reparation Dyes to American non-profit organizations. Later, letters were given by the department to Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Company, Inc., and to other former representatives of the German dye monopoly, stating that the department had no objection to the Reparation Commission allocating reparation dyes to them.

As a result the reparation commission refuses to continue to supply reparation dyes to America until the Department of State shall decide who the recipients of the American portion shall be.

If the allocation be divided among profit seeking corporations, connected or formerly connected with the German monopoly, the effect will inevitably be to re-establish the control, not only of reparation dyes, but of all German dyes, in the hands of the German monopoly, or those representing it.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., does not seek to continue this work itself and would prefer to have it in the hands of a government department.

The situation as it now stands is a victory for the German dye monopoly, and the Textile Alliance, therefore, deems it necessary to call attention to the very serious danger confronting the American textile interests and the American people as

a whole; a danger which prompt action alone can avert.

### Hints for Corporations Filing Income Tax Returns for 1921.

Forms 1120 for reporting net income of corporations for the year 1921 are now available at the offices of Collectors of Internal Revenue and Deputy Collectors.

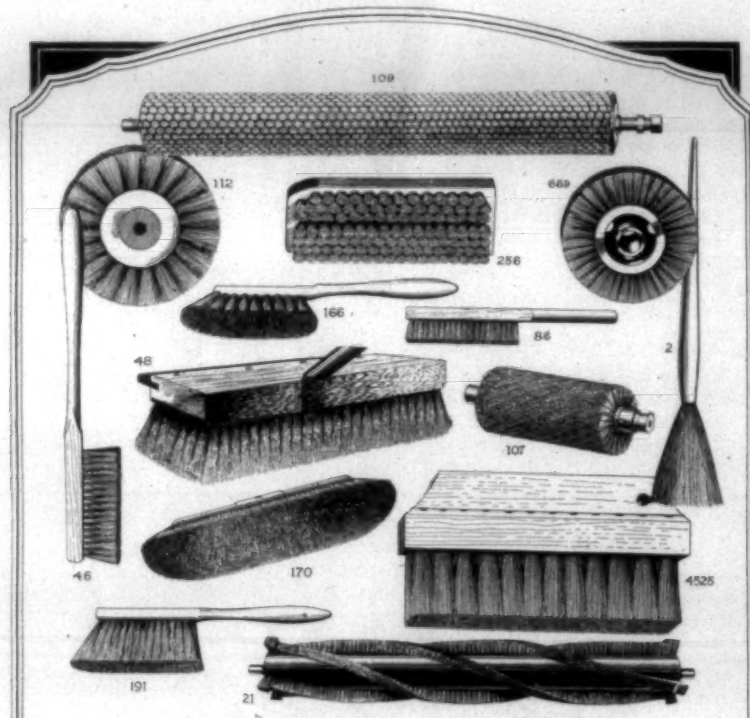
The Federal tax on income of corporations is divided into two parts, income and excess profits tax. The income tax on corporations for 1921 is at the rate of 10 per cent of the net income subject to tax. For 1922 and subsequent years, as provided by the Revenue Act of 1921, the income tax is 12½ per cent.

In ascertaining net income subject to the income (normal) tax, the corporation is allowed certain specific credits, which include (1) the amount of war and excess profits tax imposed by the United States for the same taxable year, and (2) interest received upon obligations of the United States and bonds of the War Finance Corporation which has been included in gross income. A specific credit of \$2,000 is also allowed corporations whose net income for 1921 was \$25,000 or less. Under the Revenue Act of 1918, this exemption was allowed all corporations regardless of the amount of net income. The act provides that if the net income is more than \$25,000, the normal tax shall not exceed the tax which would be payable if the \$2,000 credit was allowed, plus the amount of the net income in excess of \$25,000.

### Excess Profits Tax.

The excess profits is computed on the basis of the relation of net income to the invested capital of the corporation, as defined by Section 326 of the Revenue Act of 1921. This tax is in addition to the normal income tax of 10 per cent. It is based on the net income above a specific exemption of \$3,000 and 8 per cent of the invested capital for the taxable year, these amounts being known as excess profits credits. The rates are the same as for 1920, 20 per cent of the net income in excess of the excess profits credits and not in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital of the taxable year (known as first bracket) and 40 per cent of the net income in excess of 20 per cent of the invested capital (second bracket). Invested capital for the taxable year is the capital actually paid in for stock outstanding, including the paid in surplus and earned surplus or profits earned prior to the taxable year, which have not been distributed. The term "invested capital" does not include borrowed capital.

Invested capital embraces two classes of assets; those known as "inadmissible assets" and those known as "admissible assets." Admissible assets are those which produce income that is subject to income tax. Inadmissible assets are those (other than obligations of the United States) which produce income that is exempt from income taxation. For example, cash, real estate, bills receivable and other tangible assets, which produce income that is subject to the income tax are admissible assets. Assets



A YOUNG painter was admiring a landscape by Turner. Approaching Turner he asked with envy "with what do you mix your colors?"

Quick as a flash the master replied: "With thought, my lad."

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**Atlanta Brush Co.**  
Atlanta, Ga.



such as stocks and state or municipal bonds which produce income that is exempt from income tax are inadmissible assets.

#### Deductions From Invested Capital.

The Revenue Act of 1921 requires that all corporations having inadmissible assets must deduct from invested capital "a percentage thereof equal to the percentage which the amount of inadmissible assets is of the total amount of admissible and inadmissible assets held during the taxable year." For example, the total assets of a corporation for 1921 was \$200,000, of which \$150,000 was in inadmissible assets and \$50,000 in admissible assets. The average invested capital was \$80,000. Applying the above rule, the invested capital must be reduced by 75 per cent (the percentage of the inadmissible assets, \$150,000, to the total assets, \$200,000). The reduced invested capital, therefore, will be \$80,000 (the invested capital) less \$60,000 (75 per cent of the invested capital) or \$20,000. Where a corporation's income is reported on a cash receipts and disbursements basis, accrued items cannot be taken into consideration in computing its invested capital.

The payment of a stock dividend has no effect upon the amount of invested capital. The capitalization of current earnings does not increase the invested capital. Appreciation in good will and tangible property determined by an appraisal against which a stock dividend was issued cannot be allowed as invested capital. The value of tangible property paid in for stock or shares in an amount as limited by Section 326 of the Revenue Act of 1921 may be included in invested capital.

The Revenue Act of 1921 provides that every corporation, joint stock company, association and insurance company not specifically exempt shall file a return. There shall be included in the return a statement which will enable the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to determine the portion of the earnings of profits (taxable or non-taxable) accumulated during the taxable year for which the return is made, which have been distributed or ordered to be distributed to its stockholders during such year.

A new and important provision of the Revenue Act of 1921 is that where a corporation is formed or availed of to prevent the imposition of a surtax upon its stockholders by permitting its profits to accumulate instead of being distributed as dividends, it may be subject to a tax of 25 per cent in addition to the normal tax of 10 per cent imposed on corporations. The stockholders, however, may agree with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the profits of the corporation shall be charged to them in the same manner as the distributive share of the partners, and pay the tax as partners. When the corporation is a mere holding company or its profits accumulate beyond the normal needs of its business, this shall be prima facie evidence of a purpose to escape the surtax. A reasonable accumulation of surplus, however, is permitted.

Returns must be filed with the Col-

lector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the corporation's principal place of business is located. Corporations must file their returns on the basis of their existing accounting period which is established as the twelve month period ending on December 31st or upon the last day of some month other than December. A corporation cannot change its accounting period without the permission of the Commissioner.

#### German Mills Increase Prices.

Berlin—The Associated of German Cotton Refiners has increased prices 50 per cent on all new contracts, and 35 per cent on all undelivered orders.

This data was published by the Central Association of German Cotton Spinners and Weavers, and it was declared that the business prospects for this year are far from satisfactory, and that a slump is expected.

The slump has already set in on a large scale, although its effects are not yet felt, for most of the cotton mills still have orders on hand from last year, on which some of them will be busy until March and even later.

#### Spindle Report for January.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Active cotton spindle hours reported for the month of January were 7,929,358,136, the Department of Commerce announced today. Based on an activity of 25½ days, of 8.7 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated the month was 35,751,715, compared with an average of 34,154,410 for December and 36,074,401 for November.

Active spinning spindles for the following States for the month included: For Alabama, 1,229,480; Connecticut, 1,291,616; Georgia, 2,529,616; Georgia, 2,529,288; Maine, 1,114,516; Massachusetts, 10,517,793; New Hampshire, 1,340,154; New Jersey, 400,699; New York, 951,784; North Carolina, 5,200,995; Pennsylvania, 171,815; Rhode Island, 2,582,908; South Carolina, 5,021,365; Tennessee, 428,693, and Virginia, 616,758.

#### Growth of Textile Division.

The growth and development of the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in two months is shown by the following table:

	Nov., 1921.	Jan., 1922.
Trade inquiries and correspondence .....	652	1,855
Consular and Bureau representative reports and letters reviewed and digested .....	801	886
Data and informational material filed and indexed .....	1,422	1,724
Outside visitors .....	24	52
Committee and co-operative work with other departments .....	11	40
Circulars mailed .....	165	3,860
Articles prepared for commerce reports and other publications ...	31	53

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ATLANTIC PATENT BLACK is made in the most modern Sulphur Black unit in America, just completed at our Portsmouth plant, which has a productive capacity sufficient to take care of the larger part of the Sulphur Black needs of America.

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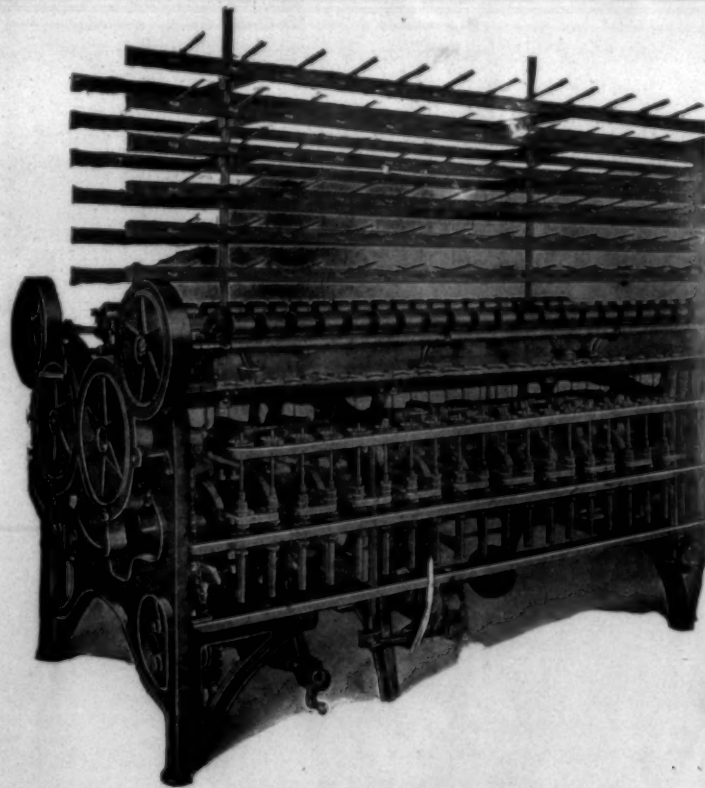
## Atlantic Dyestuff Company

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Save 50 per cent. operative power  
Produce more even yarn

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

A. B. CARTER, Southern Representative, Gastonia, N.C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1922.**

### Every Man for His Own Tariff.

A man in New England raised capital and built a mill to weave fine dress gingham.

A man at Gastonia interested his friends and built a fine yarn mill.

A man in Arizona interested financiers and organized a company to raise long staple Arizona Egyptian cotton upon a commercial basis.

It would seem that each of them would recognize the fact that they were all engaged in business on practically the same basis and that as a matter of common justice each should be entitled to tariff protection against competitive goods from abroad whether they be ginghams, fine yarns or long staple cotton.

The Arizona cotton grower asks for protection and is perfectly willing to give all necessary protection to the fine yarn manufacturer and the dress gingham manufacturer.

The Gastonia yarn manufacturer asks for protection and advocates an equal protection for the manufacturer of fine dress ginghams. To the credit of the Gastonia yarn manufacturer we have never heard him oppose legitimate protection for the long staple grower in Arizona.

The dress gingham manufacturer of New England is a strong advocate of high protection on dress ginghams but from that point he seems to lose all interest in protection and is almost a free trader when it comes to the fine yarns that he buys from England and the long staple cotton that he buys from Egypt.

Witness the attitude of Arthur H. Lowe, chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in opposing a proportionate tariff upon the fine yarns that the buys.

Witness the attitude of ex-Senator Lippitt, a Rhode Island cotton manufacturer, in appearing at Washington in opposition to a tariff upon long staple cotton.

These reputed tariff advocates seem to have the idea that there should be sky high tariff upon the things that they manufacture and sell and ground level tariff upon the things that they buy.

They would admit English fine yarns even though it bankrupted the Gastonia yarn manufacturer and admit Egyptian cotton even though it converted the Arizona long staple fields into waste lands.

Lowe and Lippitt seem never to have heard the motto of the ages, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

### Strikers Killed at Pawtucket.

The following is an account of a riot at the Pontiac Mills, Pawtucket, R. I.:

"Mayor Robert A. Kenyon arrived at the gates of the plant early in the morning to observe the crowd that has customarily gathered to watch working operatives enter the mill. The mayor, believing that there was danger in the crowd, read the riot act. He then told the patrolmen to be careful and calm, but to do their duty, and to 'shoot if necessary.'

"Meanwhile, women were pulling and mauling at the girls, who were attempting to enter the mill, and

several of the workers were knocked to the pavement. The police put their shoulders to the crowd and were countered with fist and club blows. Three patrolmen were knocked down and the arrests followed.

"A passing furniture van was commandeered by the police to serve as a patrol wagon, but, when the patrolmen attempted to hustle their prisoners aboard it, they were met with a bombardment of stones. "Then riot guns swept the crowd. Eight persons fell, all but two of whom got up and ran away. The crowd dispersed.

"The dead man is Juan D'Assumpcao, of Valley Falls. Joseph Diaz and Tony Regoss, of this city, were taken to a hospital in a critical condition."

It is the old, old story of a mob inflamed by the oratory of Thos. Failure McMahon and John Dean attempting to prevent operatives from exercising their right to work.

Of course neither McMahon nor Dean were near enough to get hit when riot guns belched forth, for having stirred the mob they hide in the back ground and save their own hides.

### Two Good Signs.

On Tuesday U. S. Steel stock reached 95 and English exchange advanced to 4.41.

No matter how much pessimism may be in our midst today, there must be something fundamentally sound when U. S. Steel and English sterling continue to advance.

In the past the price of U. S. Steel has been an indicator of business conditions, for the big men who buy U. S. Steel stock are able to forecast the future. Steel went almost to 70 last year and now it steadily climbs and is almost at par.

The advance in sterling indicates a rapidly improving condition abroad and well posted men say that the past two weeks have shown a phenomenal improvement in foreign conditions. Sterling went as low as 318 last year and has now advanced to 441, which is not far from 487, which is par.

### McMahon's Interviews.

Thos. Failure McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, has a mania for giving out interviews and the following given out by him at Providence, R. I., reads like those that appeared regularly during the Charlotte strike:

"Things are very good. We are satisfied with the present standing of things and expect to have a large force of pickets at the mills on Monday morning. Our people are responding in magnificent shape and, although they anticipate that this strike will be a long drawn-out one they are determined to stay out un-

til the notices are taken down. They realize that there will be suffering and hunger to overcome but they will endeavor to do all they can."

Long after McMahon knew that the Charlotte-Concord strike was lost he continued to assert that "things were very good" and made hundreds of operatives suffer unnecessarily for several weeks.

He urges the operatives of Rhode Island to suffer as did those of Charlotte and Concord but McMahon lives at the best hotels and suffers not.

We tried to get him to give \$50 to help relieve the suffering at Charlotte but not a dollar would he donate and we do not believe that the Rhode Island operatives will get anything but advice from him.

### Union Lawyer Has to Sue for His Fee.

J. Harry Foster, who represented Local Textile Union No. 1233 of Rock Hill, S. C., in a recent suit, had to in turn sue the union for his fee of \$320. The court promptly gave him a verdict last week.

We do not believe that McMahon and Dean left that much money in the treasury of any union and have an idea that the few remaining members of Local No. 1233 will have to dig deep in their own pockets in order to pay the fee.

### The Advance in Cotton.

While we anticipate an advance in cotton some time this spring we regret very much the advance that has come in the past two weeks, because it will have the tendency to encourage the farmers to plant larger acreage.

The cotton manufacturing industry of the South is vitally interested in a reduced acreage which will mean higher prices for cotton and thereby high prices for yarn and goods.

Experience has shown that cotton manufacturing profits are larger when cotton is high and we are also interested in the fact that higher cotton gives the South prosperity and a purchasing power.

If the present advance fools the farmer into increasing his acreage it may mean a continuation of the present low prices.

### Textile Mills Exempt Under Nine-Hour Law.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 20.—Cotton and woolen mills are exempted from provisions of a nine-hour law fixing the maximum daily period for employment of women which passed the Senate of Virginia last Friday. The House has yet to act. Cotton mill interests were especially active in opposing the measure, contending that its operatives were better satisfied with the prevailing ten-hour system under which they are allowed half holidays on Saturdays. Several other industries besides cotton and woolen mills were also exempted.



## Personal News

J. W. Elliott, formerly of Belmont, has accepted a position with the Globe Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

N. C. Hill has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Laurel (Miss.) Mills.

Sturkey Grayson has been appointed spinning overseer at Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

John R. Fernandez has been appointed carding overseer at Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

J. J. Barrett has resigned as superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. Byars has become overseer of carding at the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. W. Sanford has resigned as superintendent of the Kindley Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

B. B. Gossett, president of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, was in the New York markets this week.

A. A. Shuford, prominent mill official of Hickory, N. C., is on a business trip to New York.

Wm. H. Lehman, one of the second hands in spinning at Standard-Coosa-Thacher Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., died recently.

W. D. Ingle, who represents L. Sonnenborn Sons, Inc., with headquarters in Charlotte, has gone to the New York office of his company for a business conference.

Dean Sutcliffe, formerly superintendent of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of Couch Mills at Thomson, Ga.

J. J. Queen has been promoted from overseer of carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, to superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 9, Charlotte.

Major Bernard Manning, son of Richard I. Manning, former governor of South Carolina, has resigned from the firm of A. M. Law & Co., of Spartanburg. Major Manning has gone to Augusta temporarily in the cotton business.

M. H. Carter has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

J. F. James has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

W. E. McSwain and not W. F. McSwain has been promoted from overseer of spinning to assistant superintendent at night at the Grace Cotton Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C. Mr. McSwain's initials were incorrectly reported from Rutherfordton last week.

T. F. Blume has been promoted from overseer of carding and spinning at the Norcott Mills, Concord, N. C., to superintendent of the Rob-

erts Mills, of the same place. Mr. Blume's promotion comes as a well deserved regard for his faithful services. He began his mill work as a doffer boy in one of the Concord mills and has risen steadily until he is now superintendent. Spare time study of textile subjects at night has made up for the educational advantages he missed, one of his friends writes and has been a big factor in his success.

### A Correction.

In a recent issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin it was stated that T. E. Coleman, overseer of cloth room at the Denison Cotton Mills, Denison, Texas, has become employment manager for the new Imperial Cotton Mills, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Coleman writes that he has no connection with the Imperial Mills and had not considered a position with them.

### Forest Products Company.

The Firest Products Company, of Montgomery, Ala., has been organized by J. W. Hice and others for the purpose of manufacturing various kinds of wood parts for textile mills. The company will manufacture picker sticks and other wood products and also deal in mill supplies. It has a modern, well equipped plant and an abundant supply of fine hickory.

J. W. Hice was formerly with the Hice Manufacturing Company of Johnson City, Tenn., which was engaged in the manufacture of picker sticks and other supplies. R. L. Hice is also a member of the new firm.

### Co-operative Club Meets.

The Co-operative Club at the Mucogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., composed of the overseers and other foremen at the plant, enjoyed recently a very elaborate oyster dinner at the Goodeats Cafe in Columbus. The attendance was large and every one present had a most enjoyable time.

This club, besides furnishing a medium of social enjoyment for its members, is accomplishing a great deal in promoting a spirit of co-operation and good spirit among its members. Those who attended the oyster dinner were W. J. Anthony, master mechanic; John Putnam, master carpenter; H. G. Park, overseer dressing and slashing; C. A. Hayes, weaver; D. C. Primm, spinner No. 4; L. R. Bailey, spinner Nos. 1, 2 and 3; J. J. Hand, overseer twisting; M. W. Holly, overseer finishing; T. H. Hoey, overseer bleaching; J. H. Winn, overseer dyeing; J. E. Cook, electrician; Chas. King, yard foreman; T. E. Simpson, shipping.

### Thomas Grate Bar Company.

A recent issue of the Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., devotes

considerable space to the Thomas Grate Bar Company, of that city, a well known manufacturer of the "wiggling, shaking, dumping grate bar," which is used by a large number of the Southern mills.

The article in question gives the history of the Thomas Grate Bar Company, being an interesting account covering its growth from the time the company was organized in a small way by Ed. L. Thomas until it grew into the present large concern. It also carries a description of the Thomas Grate Bar, pointing out the advantages of its construction principles and other factors that have made it one of the most successful devices of its kind on the market.

### "LUBRIK"

From your opener to your cloth room "Lubrik" will give you efficient and economical lubrication. No spattering or staining. Made in varying densities to meet varying conditions.

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Social Circle, Ga.**—The Social Circle Cotton Mills are installing 66 new looms, 50 to 72 inches wide.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Johnston Manufacturing Company, which has been closed for about ten days, has resumed operations on full time.

**Rutherfordton, N. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grace Mills was held here recently. They report a satisfactory profit last year, despite the depression in business.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lowe Manufacturing Company will be held in the company's offices March 14 for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The Lincoln Cotton Mills is establishing a well equipped fire fighting station in the village for the protection of its mill properties and the homes of its operatives. A full volunteer fire company will be organized as soon as the fire fighting equipment, which has already been received, is set up.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—Knoxville Spinning Company has increased its capital from \$300,000 to \$450,000, the new stock to be used for the purpose of paying for new machinery recently installed. Gen. L. D. Tyson, C. T. Leonhardt, S. W. Lee, B. H. Tyson, S. M. Duggan and Isabel Tyson Gilpin are the petitioners filed in the court.

**St. Matthews, S. C.**—The new twine mill of Albert S. Smoke was destroyed by fire. This mill was located just to the rear of Mr. Smoke's residence and had just been completed at a cost of many thousands of dollars. Mr. Smoke had just fired the machinery up the afternoon before for a tryout, expecting to begin operations within a few days. The plant was new in every detail and equipped with every essential.

**Spindale, N. C.**—The Elmore Company is erecting a high powered Westinghouse wireless telephone in the office. When completed voices will be caught from Washington, New York and possibly Canada. After the outfit is installed it is the plan of the company to have public concerts and recitals over the phone from large cities. Cotton and other market reports will be received daily.

The 150 feet aerial, or antennae, is suspended from a 21 foot pole on top of the office building over the road and from there to the top of the Stonecutter Mill's standpipe which is about 125 feet high.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—A cotton mill is planned by Charles B. Peters, president of the Peters Oil Company, of Tulsa, somewhere between Tulsa and Oklahoma City, on the Sand

Springs Railway. Of the \$300,000 required to build and finance such a mill, \$150,000 has already been pledged, it is stated.

Ginghams may be one of the products of the proposed mill. Near Sklatook and Bixby, Tulsa county, considerable cotton is grown, and the presence of a mill in the county would stimulate greater interest in the growing of a long staple, it is thought.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Alma Mills, formerly the Cash Mills, the capital stock was authorized at \$400,000. The following were elected directors: W. C. Hamrick, Waite C. Hamrick, H. J. Fullerton, W. J. Fullerton and C. S. Child. W. M. Hamrick will be president and treasurer and Waite Hamrick, secretary and assistant treasurer. W. R. Tatter-

sal, superintendent of the Lime-stone and Hamrick Mills, will also be superintendent of the Alma Mills. It is expected that the plant will begin operations within a short time.

**Spindale, N. C.**—This county has another new corporation known as the Horn Company, manufacturers of rugs. It was organized recently to manufacture rag rugs, and rag carpet. This is a new business for this section of the State and will add a new industry to the thriving town of Spindale. The plant will manufacture woven and braided rag rugs of attractive designs, using all of the new rags from cotton mills and finishing mills in the South. Equipment has been bought and the promoters expect to begin operation soon.

The officers of the new corporation are: S. B. Tanner, president; S. E. Elmore, vice-president; Carl Horn, treasurer, and G. B. Howard, secretary. The directors are K. S. Tanner, S. E. Elmore, C. L. Miller, B. B. Doggett and Carl Horn.

**Thomaston, Ga.**—As evidence that business and industrial conditions are rapidly improving in this section, the Thomaston Cotton Mills during the past several days shipped twelve car loads of fire fabrics to manufacturers of automobile tires and have contracted to supply several of the largest manufacturers of tires in the country.

The mills have just paid their stockholders a substantial dividend and are planning to greatly enlarge the plant. The Peerless Cotton Mills, of Thomaston, which manufacture bed sheets, have installed thousands of dollars' worth of new machinery and increased the number of employees to several hundred.

The capacity of the Forsyth Cotton Mills, owned by R. T. Persons and G. Ogden Persons, has been greatly increased by the addition of new machinery and the mills are working full time. The Ensign Cotton Mills and Southern Cotton Oil Company, of Forsyth, and many saw-mills and other industries throughout the county are operating full time and all effects of the financial depression caused by the boll weevil and low-priced cotton seem to be rapidly disappearing from this section.

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**Newberry, S. C.**—Meeting of the stockholders of the Mollohon Manufacturing Company was held Friday morning, a majority of the stockholders being present or being represented by proxy.

The president, George W. Summer, making his annual report, stated that the mill was in excellent condition, was running full capacity during the day and about 50 per cent capacity during the night. The operation of the mill at night not only gives increased production, but also furnishes employment to an additional number of employees, who are in need of employment at this time. The prospects for the coming year appear much more encouraging than for several months.

The present officers and directors were all re-elected for the ensuing year. They are as follows: George W. Summer, president and treasurer, Newberry, S. C.; Geo. Y. Hunter, vice-president, Prosperity, S. C.; Oscar R. Summer, assistant treasurer, Newberry, S. C.; O. D. Weeks, secretary, Newberry, S. C.; E. S. Summer, superintendent, Newberry, S. C.; Hunt, Hunt and Hunter, attorneys. The following directors were elected: Geo. W. Summer, Oscar H. Summer, C. R. Summer, C. D. Weeks, C. F. Wright, W. H. Hunt, and John M. Kinard, all of Newberry, and Dr. Geo. Y. Hunter, and Dr. J. S. Wheeler, of Prosperity.

#### Textile Machinery Company to Reopen.

Stelton, S. C.—The Textile Specialty Company, which has been closed for some time, was reorganized under the name of the Southern Foundry and Machine Company. The property was taken over by the directors and has been sold. C. F. Cox is president of the new company, and L. W. Stansell, of Greenville, is secretary and manager. The business will be ready for operation in about sixty days. All kinds of casting and repair work will be done, as the plant is thoroughly equipped and able to do the class of work done in large cities.

#### R. R. Johnson Killed by Live Wire.

Gaffney, S. C.—R. R. Johnson was instantly killed at the Musgrove Mill in Gaffney Thursday when he came in contact with a heavily charged wire while making some repairs on the elevator in the building. He only lived about one minute after the contact. The deceased was the boss weaver in the Musgrove Mills. His parents reside near Cowpens in Spartanburg county. He

was about twenty-five years of age. T. L. Dixon, who was working on the fourth floor, came in contact with the same wire, and was hurled through the elevator shaft sixty-eight feet to the basement, where he landed in a pool of water eighteen inches deep. Dixon picked himself up and walked unassisted to his home.

#### Cotton Convention in Sweden.

The National Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations will hold its convention in Stockholm, Sweden, from June 14 to 16. Following are some of the topics to be discussed: Cotton supply, distribution and consumption; cotton growing; report of Brazilian cotton mission and proposed establishment of a Brazilian ginning company; reports of other cotton growing countries; effect on mill projects of the 48-hour week; congress papers; international credits,

with special reference to the cotton industry; international courts of arbitration, and conditioning of free cotton.

#### White Oak Hall Damaged by Fire.

Fire damaged the assembly hall at White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C., and for a time threatened to destroy the entire business district of Greensboro's suburb. It was impossible to obtain any official estimate of the loss, but it is believed it will be several thousand dollars.

Prompt and efficient work of volunteer firemen at White Oak augmented by a company from the Greensboro fire department saved the entire building from destruction.

Firemen reached the scene of the fire promptly and kept the blaze confined to the south end of the building.

The assembly hall, used by residents of White Oak for a basketball court, lodge room and other public

gatherings, is on the second floor of the building owned by the Cones.

#### Texas Cotton Acreage.

San Antonio, Tex.,  
Feb. 18, 1922.

The Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

Subject: Texas cotton acreage, 1922.

Your letter of the 3rd came in due time, and we have been holding the matter up until we could arrive at some idea about the cotton acreage in this part of the country. As yet it is a little hard to determine what the planters are going to do. Nobody around here has made any provision for planting, and nobody seems quite sure how much, if any, reduction of acreage there will be.

We had quite a lengthy conversation the other day with a man traveling the entire State, selling cotton seed for planting. He gave it as his opinion that there would certainly be a reduction of acreage in Texas. Perhaps 20 per cent, or more, below last year. This was because of the comparatively low price of cotton and the ever present boll weevil and the impending danger of the pink boll worm. Also it was due to the attitude of the bankers, who seem to be restricting credits very closely.

It is not well to pay too much attention to theories of this kind, because in the face of very strong propaganda for the reduction of cotton acreage carried on for many years, we still manage to plant a pretty large acreage. This will continue to be the case so long as the cotton plantations are cultivated by ignorant labor. They know how to plant cotton, and often they know nothing else.

Yours very truly,  
Lone Star Cotton Mills, Inc.  
By Emory W. Thompson,  
Resident Manager.

#### Russian Inquiries for German Machinery.

Berlin—Many inquiries for German textile machinery are coming from Russia, and the Russian Trade Commission at Berlin has likewise called for offers.

A number of German manufacturers of such machinery, or their representatives, have recently left for Russian textile centers, with a view to sell part of their production to Soviet textile trusts, which, it is stated here, have large funds at their disposal, for paying cash.



### MacOak Waterproof Cement

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

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Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

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Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Textile Color Association to Extend Activities.

In order to aid to a greater degree the many industries which come under the influence of color, the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., has instituted a board of advisors which will represent various basic and affiliated industries. Through the co-operation of their respective associations, members of the board of advisors represent the knit goods, cotton, worsted, garment, shoe, leather and hosiery industries and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These, together with the other leading industries such as silk, wool, millinery, now officially represented on the board of directors and color committee, will practically embrace all of the textile and kindred industries most vitally interested in color consumption.

Thus the Textile Color Card Association aims to give greater service to each individual industry and in turn will be brought in more personal and intimate contact with the industries which it is now serving. The members of the board of advisors have been officially appointed by their respective associations to further the advancement of industrial color development as well as the promotion of color standardization.

The associations represented on the newly appointed advisory board, of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc.: American Association of Woolen & Worsted Manufacturers, John Love, Graupner, Love & Lamprecht; the Converters' Association, Arthur Beir Arthur Beir & Co.; National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers' Association, John C. McKeon, Laird, Scober & Co., of the United States, Inc.; National Shoe Retailers' Association, the United States of America, Inc. John Slater, J. & J. Slater; Tanners' Council of the United States of America, Burt W. Rankin, Hunt-Rankin Leather Company; United Waist League of America, A. S. Ortenberg, Deutz & Ortenberg; Associated Dress Industries of America, Jacob J. Goldman, Goldman Costume Company; the National Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers' Association, Milton Katzenberg, D. Nussbaum & Co.; Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, W. S. Brewster, Lawrence & Co.; National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers, Emery & Beers Co., Inc.; National Garment Retailers Association, Franklin Simon & Co.; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Richard F. Bach, associated in Industrial Arts. A luncheon at the Astor on March 1 will come together the board of advisors formally.

### "King Cotton Rules the Business Map."

Seventeen changes for the better are marked on this month's Business Map, which accompanies the article about the cotton situation, by Eugene Meyer, Jr. "The condition in the South," he says, "which I have described, and which it has been the privilege of the War Finance Corporation to assist in remedying, is now largely passed. The restoration to solvency of many Southern banks and business institutions has resulted in a general business improvement. The South is not yet over all its troubles. The shock of such an experience as that through which the cotton growers and the Southern banks, together with Southern business, has passed, is not quickly remediable. However, the progress being made is considered satisfactory. The far-reaching effects of the American cotton situation, whether this situation be good or bad, are difficult to overestimate. In dealing with the cotton situation, we have stepped in to do the job which Europeans used to do but cannot now perform. Every other industry and enterprise in the United States possesses its peculiar problem as did the cotton business. We must meet each problem and solve it as it

comes along. We can no longer rely upon the old ways; today they may be all wrong; perhaps we shall never use them again. When we find the old economic pathways blocked by the debris of the past goals which it is no longer desirable that we should reach, we must promptly cut new trails and, along these, move confidently ahead.—Hearst's.

**Thomaston, Ga.**—As evidence that business and industrial conditions are rapidly improving in this section, the Thomaston Cotton Mills during the past several days shipped twelve car loads of tire fabrics to manufacturers of automobile tires and have contracted to supply several of the largest manufacturers of tires in the country.

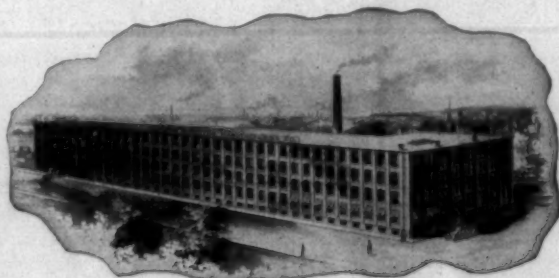
The capacity of the Forsyth Cotton Mills, owned by R. T. Persons and G. Ogden Persons, has been greatly increased by the addition of new machinery and the mills are working full time. The Ensign Cotton Mills and Southern Cotton Oil Company, of Forsyth, and many saw mills and other industries throughout the county are operating full time and all effects of the financial depression caused by the boll weevil and low-priced cotton seem to be rapidly disappearing from this section.

## Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

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**The Metallic Drawing Roll Company**

Indian Orchard, Mass.

## The Cotton Situation.

J. H. Cutter, of Charlotte, is recognized as one of the most conservative and successful cotton merchants and the following letter will be read with much interest:

Charlotte, N. C.,

Feb. 15, 1922.

On August 1, 1921, the visible and invisible supply of American cotton, according to Hester, was placed at 8,529,000 bales, exclusive of linters. The crop of 1921 will in all probability turn out to be approximately 8,000,000 bales, giving us a total supply of 16,529,000 bales. It seems fairly safe to estimate the consumption for the twelve months beginning August 1, 1921, and ending July 31, 1922, at 12,500,000 bales throughout the world, which will make the visible and invisible supply on August 1, 1922, 4,029,000 bales, and it is well not to lose sight of the fact that this visible is made up of a great quantity of low grade cotton containing a large percentage of waste, and furthermore it is scattered throughout the world.

No cotton out of the next crop will be available before September 1st to 15th. So, as our cotton season runs from August to August, it means out of the visible and invisible supply of 4,029,000 bales the mills will have to draw another month's run, estimated at one million bales, so on this basis of calculation we will enter September, 1922, with a visible and invisible supply of roughly 3,000,000 bales. As a matter of comparison, we might mention that our visible and invisible supply on August 1, 1921, was 8,529,000 bales, August 1, 1920, 5,086,000 bales, August 1, 1919, 6,125,000 bales, August 1, 1918, 4,018,000 bales, August 1, 1917, 2,525,000 bales.

While cotton textile conditions in this country are not as favorable as was the case on January 1st, yet business conditions in Europe are generally considered better than was the case on the first of the year, and the tendency there seems to be towards further improvement. It rather looks as though all the mills are gradually turning to longer hours, which of course will increase consumption.

In considering the enormous vacuum yet to be filled in cotton goods in the way of reclothing foreign countries, and the fact that the world is gradually working back to normal conditions, it would seem reasonable to expect a consumption of American cotton throughout the world for the year 1922-23 of 13,000,000 to 13,500,000 bales, whereas, 13,000,000 bales would look to be the maximum expectation of the next crop under the most favorable conditions, and it is by no means certain that it will reach 11,000,000 bales—the acreage and weather, of course, being the determining factors, and individual judgment at this time does not count for much. However, we point out what looks to be an urgent need for a full size crop next year to meet the requirements of the world. In this connection, the sharp advance in cereals and coarse grain recently has an important bearing on cotton and cotton acreage.

The spinners' takings to date are about 8,000,000 bales, which shows

that the crop of 1921, or its equivalent, has been sold. We furthermore estimate that of the unsold surplus as it stood on August 1st, 1921, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales additional have been sold to merchants, who in turn have contracted to deliver to mills through the rest of the season.

J. H. Cutter & Co.

## Texas Cotton Acreage.

Dallas, Tex.,

Feb. 13, 1922.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your letter of February 3rd regarding cotton acreage in Texas for the year 1922.

It is rather difficult at this time to forecast with any accuracy just what the increase in the acreage in Texas will be. However, it is a general feeling that it will be increased, but, at the same time we do not think that this increase will be very large on account of the money situation—farmers will not be able to obtain labor for that purpose and will have to rely on doing more work themselves.

Later on we can possibly give you more information along this line and if you will take the matter up with us we will be pleased to do so.

Very truly yours,

The Texas Hosiery Mills,

J. C. Dubran, President and Mgr.

## Tompkins Textile Society.

At the last meeting of the Tompkins Textile Society, which is composed of students taking the textile course at the North Carolina State College, a very interesting address was made by S. W. Jen, on the subject, “Textile Manufacturing in China.” Mr. Jen is from Shanghai, having previously graduated from a textile school in that city. He is now taking an advanced textile course in the Textile Department of the North Carolina State College, which is the Textile School of North Carolina, and will graduate at the end of the present school year, when he expects to return to China to enter textile manufacturing.

At the meeting of this society various members take part and discuss different phases of textile manufacturing and allied industries, in which they are assisted by the faculty of the department.

W. I. Pickens, who will also graduate in May, addressed the society on the subject of “Commission Houses and Their Relation to the Textile Trade.”

Prof. Nelson, who has charge of the Textile Department, addressed the meeting, taking for his subject, “How to Advance in the Textile Industry After Graduation.” Under this subject he pointed out three essentials of progress, namely, character, efficiency, and loyalty, admonishing the students to be upright in character, efficient in their work, and loyal to the firm in whose employ they are.

The meetings are held each week and are addressed by alumni of the institution in addition to students and faculty.



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SPARTANBURG, S. C.

**BROKERS**

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other

Southern Securities.

For Week Ending Feb. 20, 1922.

	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	107	—
American Spinning Co.	265	—
Anderson Cotton Mills	78	—
Aragon Mills	225	—
Arcade Cotton Mills	115	—
Arcadia Mills	225	—
Arkwright Mills	100	150
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	41
Avondale Mills, Ala.	500	—
Banna Mills	—	100
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	210	230
Belton Cotton Mills	—	85
Belton Cotton Mills, pfd.	57	61
Brogan Mills	—	73
Chiquola Mills	132	180
Chesnee Mills	—	150
Chiquola Mills	130	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	80	106
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	—
Clinton Cotton Mills	200	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	150	165
Cowpens Mills	—	75
D. E. Converse Co.	94	100
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	175	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	60	75
Drayton Mills	40	—
Dunbar Mills	—	73
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	88	—
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	125	145
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	90
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	300	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	54	58
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga.	100	—
Glenwood Mills	100	115
Gluck Mills	100	105
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	150	185
Greenwood Cotton Mills	175	—
Grendel Mills	90	100
Hamrick Mills	120	150
Hartsville Cotton Mills	—	350
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	350	—
Hermitage Mills	100	150
Inman Mills	80	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	93	—
International Mills (Par \$50)	30	32
Jackson Mills	150	—
Judson Mills	250	—
Judson Mills, pfd.	98	—
King, John P., Mfg. Co., Ga.	140	160
Lancaster Cotton Mills	200	—
Limestone Cotton Mills	120	130
Laurens Cotton Mills	87	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	—	136
Marlboro Mills	—	72
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.	146	152
Mills Mfg. Co.	175	200
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	98	—
Monarch Mills	100	110
Newberry Cotton Mills	106	—
Ninety-Six Mills	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills	—	105
Oakland Cotton Mills	100	120
Oconee Mills	125	—
Orr Cotton Mills	—	93
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	87	90
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	125	131
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	94	—
Pelham Mills	—	76
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	107

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Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

Pickens Cotton Mills	100	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	115	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	102	—
Poinsett Mills	82	—
Riverside Mills (Par \$12.50)	8	—
Saxon Mills	85	100
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45	47
Spartan Mills	105	110
Toxaway Mills (Par \$25)	27½	—
Tucapau Mills	200	—
Union-Buttalo Mills	24	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	78	81
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2d pfd.	37	40
Victor-Monaghan Company	77	80
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	98	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	140	151
Watts Mills	110	—
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	80	—
Watts Mills, 2d pfd.	95	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.	175	—
Williamston Mills	200	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills	150	175
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	74	75
Woodside Cotton Mills	100	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	75	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	90	—

**Southern Mill Stocks**

Quoted By

**R. S. Dickson & Company**

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending Feb. 21, 1922.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	90	94
Arcadia Mills	210	—
Aileen Mills	—	50
American Spinning Co.	—	285
Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co.	104	107
Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co. pfd.	—	100
Anderson Cotton Mills	77	—
Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	190	215
Arlington Cotton Mills	—	265
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arrow Mills	—	131
Augusta Factory	35	42
Belton Cotton Mills	—	68
Belton Cotton Mills, pfd.	58	61
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	215	—
Bibb Mfg. Co.	90	101
Brogan Mills	—	73
Clara Mfg. Co.	—	115
Clifton Mfg. Co.	100	106
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	180	190
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	11	12½
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	—	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	132	185
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	82	—
Calhoun Mills	139	152
Cannon Mfg. Co.	200	220
Clover Mills	100	107
Climax Spinning Co.	135	—
Crescent Spinnign Co.	94	—
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	150	166
Dacotah Cotton Mills	375	430
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	76
Dixon Mills	105	115
Drayton Mills	40	—
Dresden Cotton Mills	200	—
Dunbar Mills	71	—
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	87	—
Durham Hosiery pfd.	85	90
Durham Hosiery "B"	—	28
Eastern Mfg. Co.	—	98
Eagle & Phenix (Ga.)	—	150
Eard Mfg. Co.	111	121
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	85	98
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	260	—
Erwin Cotton Mills, pfd.	100	—
Flint Mfg. Co.	—	175
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	53	57
Gibson Mfg. Co.	180	—
Globe Yarn Mills (N. C.)	60	70
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	85
Gray Mfg. Co.	200	285
Glenwood Cotton Mills	100	—
Gluck Mills	101	105
Greenwood Cotton Mills	175	—
Grendel Mills, pfd. (par \$50)	44	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	110	—
Hamrick Mills	120	151
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	11½	12
Hanes, P. H. Knit. Co., pfd.	100	103
Hillside Cotton Mills (Ga.)	250	275
Imperial Yarn Mill (N. C.)	135	151
Inman Mills	82	88
Inman Mills, pfd.	93	—
Jennings Cotton Mill	200	—
Judson Mills	240	265
Judson Mills, pfd.	97	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co.	125	150
Lancaster Cotton Mills	195	240
Laurens Cotton Mills	88	—
Limestone Mills	—	130
Linford Mills	79	86
Lola Mfg. Co.	95	101
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	110	125
Marlboro Cotton Mills	—	71
Mills Mill	—	225
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	101	106
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	96	101
Musgrove Cotton Mills	—	75
Myrtle Mill	—	81
National Yarn Mills	135	110
Newberry Cotton Mills	107	120
Ninety-Six Cotton Mill	150	—
Norcott Mills Co.	—	275
Orr Cotton Mills	—	91
Orr Cotton Mills pfd.	87	90
Parkdale Mills	100	116
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	126	133
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	93	96
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	105

Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	113	115
Perfection Spinning Co.	79	86
Pelham Mills	—	81
Panola Cotton Mills	—	60
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	102
Poinsett Mills	—	78
Priscilla Spinning Co.	—	70
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	105	—
Rex Spinning Co.	—	91
Rex Spinning Co., pfd.	—	91
Ridge Mills	—	78
Riverside Mills (par \$12.50)	7	8
Riverside & Dan River	255	—
Rowan Cotton Mills Co.	70	81
Rockyface Spinning Co.	—	66
Roanoke-Houser Mfg. Co.	60	75
Roanoke Mills, 1st pfd.	95	—
Roanoke Mills, 2d pfd.	—	98
Rosemary Pfd.	98	101
Saxon Mills	—	81
Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	—	100
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	41	46
Spartan Mills	107	—
Toxaway Mills (par \$25)	27½	29
Sterling Spinning Co.	97	—
Superior Yarn Mills	—	86
Union-Buttalo Mills	—	22
Toxaway Mills (par \$25)	27½	28½
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	78	81
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2d pfd.	37	40
Victor-Monaghan Co.	77	79
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	100	—
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	79	85
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	146	151
Watts Mills	—	110
Watts Mills 1st pfd.	—	77
Watts Mills, 2d pfd.	—	92
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	65	74
Wiscasset Mills Co.	230	—
Williamston Mills	200	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills	155	175

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Repairers of Cotton Mill  
Machinery

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Pres. & Treas. V.-Pres. & Sec.



**Dyeing Napped Goods With Vegetable Colors.**

Editor:

Having been asked a number of times if canton flannels or any napped cotton goods could be dyed with vegetable colors in solid shades without matting the nap, and having been a dyer on this class of work forty years ago, I wish to submit the following formula for a good brown dyed on a jig with a temperature of not over 140 degrees Fh.:

Dissolve 40 lbs. of extract of cutch, 2½ lbs. of bluestone in 40 gallons of water.

The goods should be previously boiled out in two runs in clean water, and then washed in running water until cold.

Put 10 gallons of water in jig at 140 degrees Fh.

Add half of the dyestuff previously dissolved and give one run, then add the other half and give one more run.

Take out 15 gallons of the dye liquor and give one more run, then put back the 15 gallons of dye liquor and give another run, and temperature must not be over 140 degrees Fh. This method will insure even dyeing from end to end.

Take to another jig containing 10 gallons of water and dissolve in a barrel 4 per cent of bichromate of soda and 2 per cent of Sal soda put half of this into the 10 gallons of water and give one run, then add the other half and give one more run at 120 degrees Fh. and wash well.

The dye bath can be kept indefinitely.

The pigs should be fitted up with shell rolls with an iron spit running through the shell to fit in sockets of jig machine, so that the rolls may be turned each run so that the eye liquor will be running the same way as the nap.

Should one wish to get a heavier shade of brown and utilize the balance of the dye liquor, use only one-half of the quantity of chrome used in the chroming bath and washing well, take out 15 gallons of the dye liquor give one run, then put back the 15 gallons of dye liquor and give one more run, and if the dye bath is not exhaust at this time, repeat the operation, then take back to chroming bath and give the other half of quantity used in chroming bath.

This brown can be shaded by using quercitron bark, or extract of fustic to give a more yellow shade, or extract of hypernic to give a deeper and more red shade in the dye bath.

I have used 1 per cent of copperas in order to make a darker shade rather than to use logwood, which can be used, but copperas makes it very much faster to light and washing, using it in the chrome bath.

Should there be any long wait between the dyeing and fixing bath, wrap the roll of cloth when it comes from the dye liquor with sheeting, being particular to have the ends of roll thoroughly covered, so that it will not get air blown and make dark selvages.

The rolls should be kept slowly turning until ready for the chrome bath.

I have used this formula successfully on canton flannels with from one-half to one inch nap to make imitation fur hats for hat trade.

If there is anything about this formula that is not understood by any practical dyer I will be pleased to answer any question through this paper.

I will later on give formula for other shades done with vegetable dyes, showing methods of handling and formulas for dyeing various fabrics and yarns.

John Hartley.

**EAGLE "MIKADO"****Pencil No. 174**

For Sale at your Dealer

Made in five grades

ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND

**EAGLE MIKADO****EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK****Babson Says Coal Prices Will Be Higher**

Even though coal prices may be higher during the next six months—a prediction of Roger Babson—you can reduce your fuel bills by installing the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

You are assured a 20 per cent fuel saving with the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

**Morehead Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.**

DEPARTMENT T

(29)

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**THE** fact that some of the largest textile mills are using

**"UTSMAN"**

Quill Cleaning Machine

is a safe guarantee of their dependability.

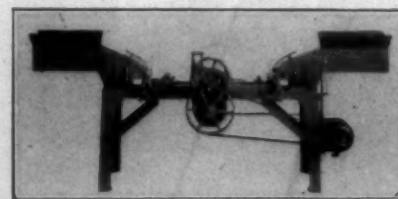
Constructed by experts, with the finest equipment available, this machine is perfect in every detail and **GUARANTEED** to give **SATISFACTION**.

Our New Catalog Tells the Story  
—Better Have One — Its FREE

**The Terrell Machine Company, Inc.**

CHARLOTTE North Carolina

We Have Acquired the "KLEANOL"  
Bobbin Stripping Machine.

**Bosson & Lane**

Manufacturers of

**B&L Anti-Chlorine, the Dependable Neutralizing Agent for Chlorine in Cotton Bleaching**

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

### Predicts Cotton Shortage of 2,000,000 Bales.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A shortage of 2,000,000 bales of cotton for the year 1922 was predicted on the floor of the Senate today by Senator Dial, of South Carolina.

Senator Dial's figures were based on statistics furnished him by the Department of Agriculture, which were as follows:

Carry-over American cotton in world July 31, 1921, 8,500,000 bales.

Carry-over American cotton in the United States July 31, 1921, 6,534,360 bales.

Exports 1920-1921, 5,724,975 bales.

American consumption all cotton, 1920-1921, 4,892,672 bales.

Crop American cotton, 1921, 8,340,000 bales.

Stocks in United States January 31, 1922, 8,497,805 bales.

American consumption of all cotton for six months, Aug. 1-Jan. 31, 1922, 3,000,000 bales.

Exports for six months, Aug. 1, 1921, to Jan. 31, 1922, 3,532,000 bales.

"Assuming that one-fourth of the cotton was non-tenderable which would be 3,633,590 bales, there was left on Jan. 1, 1922, tenderable cotton in the United States in the amount of 4,316,770 bales, with six months yet to run before the end of the fiscal year," Dial said.

"Assuming that we consumed the same amount for the next six months," continued Senator Dial, "that we did the preceding six months and that we export the same the total would be 6,532,000 bales. Thus it will be seen that there will be a shortage of approximately 2,000,000 bales of cotton."

The situation will be further aggravated, Senator Dial declared, because following the close of the fiscal year it will be at least two months before there will be any cotton for market. These facts, he urged, showed conclusively that there will be a scarcity of cotton be-

fore the next crop is available. Senator Dial called the Senate's particular attention to the great quantity of non-tenderable cotton.

If the amount of this class of cotton were truthfully known, holders of cotton, growers; and those of the cotton trade would be very greatly surprised," he said.

### Pacific Mills Team Wins Basketball Tournament.

The basketball team of the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., won the tournament of the Southern Textile Basketball Association, which was finished on Saturday night at Textile Hall in Greenville. By defeating the Schoolfield team from the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., the Pacific five was awarded the handsome trophy for the winner of the championship in Class A. Losing in its final game, the Schoolfield team was awarded the second trophy in the first division. The Ware Shoals team received the consolation banner after defeating Victor Mills. The Greer Scouts won their final game over the Victor Scouts and thereby won the trophy cup in the Scout Class, the losers winning the second trophy.

W. V. Martin, president of the tournament association, presented the handsome trophies following the Pacific Mills-Schoolfield Mills battle, with an appropriate talk as to the deeper significance of the event. Announcing that although the requirement that no players participating in the tournament would be allowed to receive money for their service on other athletic teams had been largely overlooked this year, this qualification would be strictly reckoned in the tournament of 1923. Mr. Martin reminded the players that while the capturing of a trophy was important the event was even more important in developing real sportsmanship and fellowship among

the textile plants. Such spirit of co-operation and sportsmanship as was exhibited by every team interested in the tournament has never been witnessed in this city before was the unanimous assertion of all those in charge of the event. Active referees were particularly impressed with the spirit and were often heard to wish that collegiate teams could be as well disciplined regarding the decision of officials.

In the girls' department Monaghan Mills was the unquestionable champion, having swept the fast Schoolfield quintet from their feet by a score of 62 to 13 in a rare exhibition. The Schoolfield girls five was awarded the second trophy, while the Judson girls received the consolation pennant after defeating the Saxon Mills by a score of 23 to 17 in the afternoon.

With 35 teams, representing mills in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia participating, the second annual Southern Textile Basketball tournament was played in three days, the losers each day being eliminated from further play.

The line-up of the champion Pacific team was as follows:

Wallace and Martin, forwards; Ingram, center, and Taylor and Bedenbaugh, guards.

The class of basketball played at the tournament was exceedingly fast and pronounced by those who saw it as being up to the standard played by college and association teams.

### New Shade Cards.

Another novelty in the way of shade cards has been produced by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc. This is a three leaved folder entitled "Mode Shades for Ladies' Dress Goods."

In the whole range of color terminology the question of "mode" shades is probably the least understood. These generally comprise

those delicate nuances of color which are only obtainable by expert and judicious use of combinations. The possibilities in this direction are limitless, and the modern woman is no longer satisfied with the pronounced results of the primary and secondary colors.

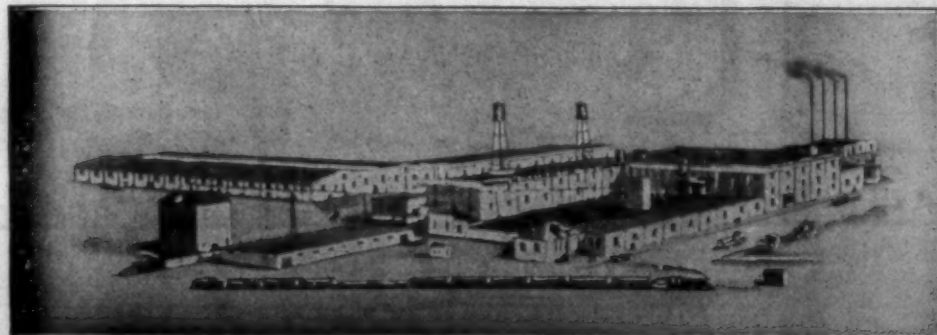
The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., recognizing this tendency offers a shade card containing a palette of seven standard "National" dyes, and accompanying this are forty-eight combination mode shades produced by the use of the colors on this palette. These cover a wide range from the delicate corn and straw yellows up to the bloomy russetts and navys.

### For Sale.

- 1—Kitson 40-in. Finisher Picker.
- 14—Saco-Pettee 40-in. Cards, 110 Flats, 27-in. Doffers.
- 5—Lowell Drawing, Metallic, 12-in. Coiler, 6 Deliveries.
- 2—Saco-Lowell Slubbers, 12x6, 96 Spindles.
- 3—Saco-Lowell Intermediates, 10x5, 128 Spindles.
- 3—Saco Lowell Slubbers, 11x5½, 96 Sp.
- 5—Lowell, 8x4, 120 Spindles.
- 6—Lowell Spinning Frames, 192
- 15—Whitin Spinning Frames, 208 Sp., 1¼-in. Rings, 2½ Space.
- 4—Model 30 Foster Winders, 100 Spindles for Cones.
- 5—Model 50 Universal Cone Winders.
- 6—Model 50 Universal Tube Winders.
- 5—Lindsay Hyde Reels, 6 Tompkins, 5 Whitin Reels, all 54-in. to 72-in.
- 3—Whitin Twisters, 96 Sp., 4½ Rings, 5½ Space.

J. H. McADEN,  
Textile Machinery,  
Charlotte, N. C.

## VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

Claud B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.



**Plans to Export French Textiles.**

Paris—From little beginnings in 1913 the Comptoir Cottonnier Français promises to play an important part in the life of the French cotton manufacturing industry. In that year a small company was formed with a nominal capital of 414,000 francs to organize the foreign sales of sixty-one spinners in the north of France and in Normandy. During hostilities it ceased to operate. All supplies were needed at home for the manufacture of wearing apparel or munitions. Now, however and ever-growing need is felt for sales outlets, since with the addition of Alsace Lorraine the productive capacity of France has increased and will be larger still if modifications are voted by Parliament to the eight hour law. The Comptoir has, in consequence, ceased to be the representative of spinners in a circumscribed area and, with its capital largely increased, aims at disposing of the national surplus of spinnings, piece goods and even finished articles of clothing.

Surplus production is estimated at between 5 and 10 per cent of the national textile output. At the present moment its value is in the neighborhood of 180,000,000 francs. The Comptoir does not imagine that it can or should undertake all foreign sales, for there are countless firms of merchants established abroad whose businesses are not to be interfered with. It will supplement their work, exploiting areas they do not touch and dispose of, say, 6,000,000 francs or 8,000,000 francs worth of goods manufactured by 60 per cent of the looms and spindles in France.

For this purpose a floating capital of between 12,000,000 and 16,000,000 francs is deemed necessary if 5 per cent of the production of shareholders is sold. Under present circumstances the task of finding so much money has been difficult and so the Government has stepped in. It has advanced without charging any interest 5,000,000 francs for a period of ten years.

This is to be paid back in installments through half the Comptoir's profits being booked to a special sinking fund, any sum being still due at the end of the above period being paid off by deductions of one-fifth of further profits during the succeeding five years. As a guarantee the Government has stipulated that capital of the concern be raised to 10,000,000 francs, half of which shall remain not called up until the debt to the State has been met.

By the statutes, the new concern is forbidden to have any speculative undertakings. Its suppliers, who are the shareholders, have promised a proportion of their output, which is at present 3 per cent. But the Comptoir is not obliged to take the goods and will only do so if the sale is assured.

Modifications voted at the last general meeting, just before Christmas, show that the Comptoir aims at co-ordinating national effort, carrying out the policy of the French Ministry of Commerce, which desires to bring together all members of each industry for foreign trade,

in regard to cotton, from the raw cotton dealer to the dyer and printer and the manufacturer of articles of attire.

Spinners and weavers will subscribe shares in the properties of 1 franc per spindle and 30 francs per loom. This should bring in 7,000,000 francs. Dyers, bleachers, dressers, printers and clothing manufacturers by another contract agree to subscribe in proportion to their importance a sum which should approximate 1,000,000 francs. And then the importers of raw cotton will provide the last million necessary. All branches of the industry will, therefore, be personally interested in the Comptoir's welfare.

That the question of price may not hamper operations, the spinners and weavers agree that their quota of goods shall, if necessary, be ceded at cost price. On the other hand, 15,000 bales of raw cotton will perhaps be ceded without profit to its users on the condition that it be used in the manufacture of export goods. The abandonment of this 12 per cent of commission by the Place du Havre may possibly take the form of a general reduction on the price of all sales to members of the Comptoir.

Whereas, raw cotton importers, dyers and dressers can help to expedite sales by making concessions on their prices, different methods of co-operation are envisaged for printers or clothing manufacturers. According to present plans, the latter will reserve for the Comptoir as much of their time or their output, in exchange for which they will find in the Comptoir's organization facilities for sales—credit and guarantees of payment.

The middleman who has not had foreign dealings in the past will likewise find an advantage in joining the organization. He will be given openings in districts where French goods have not been sold previously. The same applies, though perhaps in less degree, to the old exporter, whose connection will never be universal. The Comptoir can become his representative in areas his own organization does not cover, whereas in others he may become the Comptoir's representative.

At this meeting of last December it was decided that the company in its new form, whose registered offices are at 53 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, shall run until 1946 and be controlled by a board elected by the various sections of the cotton trade in proportion to their holdings. Sub-offices are to be established at Epinal, Mulhouse, Raubaix, Rouen, Reanne and other centers of production as the demand is felt. In the meantime, districts not mentioned above shall have official correspondents. It is to be noted that trade is not to be undertaken in the French protectorates or colonies where the French customs tariff is applied, or in Algeria or Tunis. In order that time may not be lost in setting this big sales machine working, the Comptoir will appoint existing national export concerns as its representative, such as the group of interests controlled by the Compagnie Centrale d'Extreme Orient.—Journal of Commerce.

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and Get Accurate Results**

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Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

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Toronto, Ont., Canada  
Southern Representative:  
IRA L. GRIFFIN, Charlotte, N. C.

(1077)

**Cocker Machine and Foundry Company  
Gastonia, N. C.**

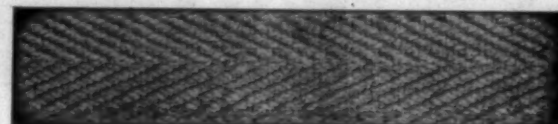
**BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY**

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments  
Section Beam Warpers Long Chain Beamers Short Chain Beamers  
Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers  
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**AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.**

Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape  
AND  
Bandings**



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C. D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C. D. PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.  
**SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:**

**MACHINERY FOR SALE**

- 2 New Sash Cord Braiders.
- 3 10-Spindle Lazenby Cop Winders.
- 1 40-in. Lowell Folder.
- 1 2,400 End Double Linker Denn Warper.
- 10,000 6-in. by 6-in. Spools.
- 10,000 Intermediate Bobbins for 9x4½ Whitin Frame, New.
- 15,000 7-in. by 3½-in. Lowell or Woonsocket Speeder Bobbins, New.
- 80 Section Beams, 26-in. Heads.
- All sizes of Pulleys and Hangers. Also Shafting.
- 10 Whitin Combers.

Will sell the above listed cheap. Want to buy one four by six Spooler. One Foster Cone Winder.

**Pitts Cotton Manufacturing Company  
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Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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Size of the SouthMildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills  
using Sizol

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

## Cotton Goods

New York—While cotton goods markets were quiet last week and prices on a good many lines showed a tendency to soften, it is felt in many quarters that the factors making for a depression are temporary and may undergo a considerable change within the next few weeks. It is thought that the New England strike will not be unduly prolonged and that a much better tone in the raw cotton may develop as the planting season approaches.

There was moderate activity in trading in print cloths and gray goods. The demand for narrow print cloths was fairly good and some rather substantial sales were reported on a basis of 5½ cents for 27-inch 64x60s for March and April deliveries. Some odd constructions also sold well. Wide prints were wanted at 7 cents for 64x60s for future delivery and some sales were reported at this figure, with spots and February deliveries bringing an eighth cent more.

Sheetings sold on a basis of 6½c for 31-inch 5-yards, 6½c for March deliveries of 6.15s, and 6c for April deliveries. There was some inquiry for other constructions at prices mills were unwilling to accept freely, although it was generally conceded that lower prices than those currently quoted can be done in some quarters. The pressure to sell sheetings continues in some quarters of the market where immediate deliveries or February goods will be taken.

Prices are easing on fine yarn goods as a consequence of second hand sales and more willingness to trade on the part of a few mills. For 40-inch 88x80s 15c can now be done and 17½c has been accepted for small lots of 96x100s. In some quarters it is said these prices can be bettered for desirable buyers.

The reductions in percales have been followed by substantial reductions in low end printed cretonnes, where drops of 2c and 1½c a yard have taken place. The business that is coming forward seems to emanate from among the smaller jobbers and cutters. The larger operators are still disposed to pursue a hand-to-mouth policy in their orders. The distribution of the goods is certain to be enhanced when 4-4 64x60 percales can be sold over the counter at 15c a yard, as some large department stores did sell them when they were last quoted in primary markets on a basis of 11½c for 4-4 64x60s.

The new low prices on low end

draperies is expected to quicken mass distribution for spring. This fabric has become widely popular for a variety of uses in the household and for dress. Its cheapness may bring out a style development such as that frequently seen when some particular cloth is picked up as an example of economy and tuoted because it hits the fancy of those who might afford higher priced textiles if they care to turn in that direction.

Competition in bleached cotton is narrowing the profit margin for traders, especially those who convert only. Some large units have come into the trade in recent years with highly specialized machinery and bleachers who specialize within definite limits are giving a service that is making the New York market a battleground for business. The non-availability of looms for widths of sheets running from 8-4 to 10-4 makes for continued firmness in sheets and pillow cases, although buyers still give out the opinion that lower prices are near. The low prices at which some of the coarser goods are being sold in certain

The printers are anticipating a lower market rather than taking advantage of one. It is well known among gray goods mills that contracts are still running on a much higher basis than now prevails in wide print cloth and the printers get no rebates such as they are forced to give in some degree on their finished products. This makes the reduction just announced a painful one of losses that will have to be made up as business becomes readjusted to a lower level. For the time being the cotton market is going against all the manufacturing and mercantile facts, which is not unusual when "shorts" have made it possible for a profitable turn in speculation.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s...	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s...	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s...	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s...	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s...	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s...	10½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard....	10½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard....	9½
Brown sheetings, Southern Standard .....	11½
Tickings, 8-ounce .....	25
Denims, 2.20 .....	17
Staple gingham .....	16½
Dress gingham .....	20a22½
Standard prints .....	11
Kid finished cambrics.....	8½a9½

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Electrical Installations  
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND  
VILLAGESHUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn situation did not show any appreciable change for the week, there being little difference in the price range over that of the preceding week. The demand for yarns continued very quiet and what sales were made were confined to small lots for prompt shipment. The textile strike in New England has had very little effect on the yarn situation, the fight so far having centered on the larger weaving mills. The strike talk, however, hinders market stability in that it adds a new element of uncertainty as to what may develop in the next few weeks.

Increased talk of curtailment by Southern yarn mills was heard in this market during the week. Reports from the South indicate that many of the spinners feel that they must go on shortened production unless a very material change develops in the markets within a short time.

There are offerings at prices considerably below what spinners will accept. Some of this is consigned yarn which will not be held on a question of a cent a pound in price. These 2-30s warps have been offered at 35c, whereas mills that have yarn already spun would not probably let it go under 36c. Spinners ask from 36½c to 37c, but it is a buyers' market when there is any real business to be had. Yarn men say there are a good many manufacturers who would like to order some yarns for March and April delivery, but hesitate to do so for fear that yarn may be cheaper. It is said some 2-20s warps can be had for prompt delivery below 32c. Ordinary 2-40s warps can be obtained for 51c, but the higher breaking strengths command up to 53c to 55c.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Southern Single Chain Warps.			
10s to 12s	30 @	24s	34 @ 34½
14s	31 @	26s	35 @
16s	31½ @	30s	37 @
20s	32 @ 33	40s	52 @
Southern Two-Ply Warps.			
8s	29 @ 30	20s	32½ @ 33½
10s	30 @ 31	24s	34 @ 35
12s	30½ @ 31½	26s	35 @ 36
14s	31 @ 32	30s	36 @ 38
16s	32 @ 33	40s	52 @ 54
Southern Single Skeins.			
8s	29 @ 30	20s	32½ @ 33½
10s	30 @ 31	24s	34 @ 35
12s	30½ @ 31½	26s	35 @ 36
14s	31 @ 32	30s	36 @ 38
16s	32 @ 33	40s	52 @ 54
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
8s	28 @ 29	20s	32½ @ 33½
10s	29 @ 30	24s	33 @ 34
12s	30 @ 31	26s	34 @ 35
14s	31 @ 32	30s	36 @ 38
16s	32 @ 33	40s	51 @ 52
Southern Single Skeins.			
8s	28 @ 29	20s	32½ @ 33½
10s	29 @ 30	24s	33 @ 34
12s	30 @ 31	26s	34 @ 35
14s	31 @ 32	30s	36 @ 38
16s	32 @ 33	40s	51 @ 52
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	28 @ 29	20s	32 @ 33
10s	29 @ 30	24s	33 @ 34
12s	30 @ 31	26s	34 @ 35
14s	31 @ 32	28s	35 @ 36
16s	31 @ 32	30s	36 @ 38
18s	31½ @ 32½	40s	52 @ 53

## Cotton Manufacturing on Increase in Brazil.

Twenty-two cotton mills in the Pernambuco consular district of Brazil produced cotton goods in 1921 to the total value of 31,570,000 milreis. This production represents an increase of 28 per cent over 1915, while the increase in numbers of workers is only 18 per cent and the number of looms and spindles was practically stationary. Consul C. R. Cameron has prepared a comprehensive survey of the cotton manufacturing industry of the Pernambuco consular district—conditions of the industry, labor supply, wages, power and power costs, and other valuable details. A copy of this report (refer to file No. 42758) will be forwarded to American textile engineers or exporters upon request to the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

## Paulson, Linkroum & Co., Inc.

52 Leonard Street, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

Philadelphia Providence Chicago Charlotte

## COTTON YARNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR  
WEAVING AND KNITTING

*We Specialize In Cotton Yarn For Export*

## Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

## Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

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J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

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DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER  
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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR  
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL  
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting  
Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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## DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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This is a Straight Black—no mixture

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AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

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P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight** and **circles**. Quality guaranteed.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS  
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*Finishing and Sizing Preparations for Cotton*

**BLEACHING OIL**  
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For Stripping and Discharge Printing

**MONOPOLE OIL**  
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**LEVULINE**  
To soften Sulphur and Developed Black

**SCROOPING COMPOUND**  
For Silk and Cotton Hosiery

## DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service  
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

## Want Department

### Wanted.

Two 100 or 125 H. P. second-hand Tublar Boilers. Must be in first-class condition, for 125 pounds steam pressure. State age and present location. Also one 200 to 250 H. P. Corliss Engine. Williams-Brownell Planing Mill Co., Asheville, N. C.

### WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Inc.  
Richmond, Va.

## Tanks

at HOPEWELL, Va.

New Tanks, long leaf pine or fir, 10'6" diameter bottom to 13' 1/4" bottom, 6'8", 7'9" and 11'6" high; all new and complete with round screw hoops and couplets, 2 1/2" stock. Let us have your inquiries. E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Special Products Division, 7038 DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del.

### Improved Check Strap Holder for Draper Looms.

Attached by loom fixer in a few minutes, thereby reducing loom stoppage. Once attached, no more adjustments needed. Will give best results.

A demonstration will prove our claims. Sample upon request.  
Chaney and Sink,  
300 E. Center Street,  
Lexington, N. C.

### Position Wanted.

Position wanted in good mill where opportunity to gain experience in mill management can be obtained. Have had 15 years' experience in Southern and New England mills, along with technical training in carding and spinning. Would like a place as assistant superintendent, or any thing that would be helpful to me in this way, or would consider place as salesman with reputable house selling to textile trade. Am 33 years of age, married and can furnish best of reference. Am at present employed as overseer of spinning. Address Worker, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### Cotton Mills Wanted.

We have buyers at attractive prices for 10,000 spindle yarn mill, 20,000-30,000 spindle cloth mill. F. C. Abbott & Company, Charlotte, N. C.

### Machinery Wanted.

Would like to communicate with mills having anything from breakers through and including winders for sale. A. S. Smoke, St. Matthews, S. C.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

**THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## Cotton Mills — Attention!

"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"  
"Hartford Jewel" Belting—Certainly a Gem.  
"National" Hydraulic and Steam Gauges—"International" as well.  
"Aries" Roller Sheep Leather—Smooth as a glove.  
"Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

FOR SALE BY

**The WILSON Co.**

Southern Representatives

GREENVILLE, S. C.

PHONES 296-2364



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Am 33 years of age, seven years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 3335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Can furnish satisfactory references as to past experience, ability and character. Address No. 3336.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or take place as assistant in large room. Good record over long term of years. Have handled many varieties of fabrics. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3337.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as second hand, but by experience and ability am capable of handling overseer's job. Good references. Address No. 3338.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on local cotton. Have had 20 years' experience in mill business, number of years as superintendent. Am 50 years old, married and have family of help. Can come at once. References. Address No. 3339.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling or winding. Young married man, age 30. Have been on some of the best jobs in South. Am now general overseer spinning, spooling, twisting and winding. Good reasons for making change. Prefer mill in small town. Address No. 3340.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Can handle large or small job. Ten years' experience on most all kinds of white goods. Experienced on tire fabrics, and all kinds of goods for rubber trade. Best of references. Address No. 3341.

WANT position as superintendent in weave mill on white work, or would take place as overseer in large weave room. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3342.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer of large spinning room. Practical man of long experience who has always given satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3343.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Would consider second hand's place on large job. Excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3344.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain goods. Would not consider place less than \$30 per week. Now employed, but want larger job. Best of references. Address No. 3345.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding or spinning. Experienced, reliable and capable, and have excellent references from past and present employers. Address No. 3346.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience with good mills and can give excellent results. Best of references. Address No. 3347.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am experienced superintendent, now successfully operating a good mill, but wish a larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3348.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position with some of the best mills in the South. Can come on short notice. References. Address No. 3349.

WANT position as superintendent. Well fitted by training and experience to handle mill on any class of goods made in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3350.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now

employed. Have been superintendent and overseer for long period of years and always given satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 3351.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods, and can get quality and quantity production. Good habits, steady worker. Excellent references. Address No. 3352.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or overseer of carding and spinning. Have worked in mill more than 20 years. Over 10 years as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3353.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Capable man whose experience covers many years in power plant work. Good references. Address No. 3354.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had over 25 years experience in card room, 15 as overseer. Can give satisfaction in every respect. Address No. 3355.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in textile steam power and electric plants, 3 1/2 years with U. S. ship yards. Can handle any size power plant in satisfactory manner. Best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 3356.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or both. Am at present overseer of carding and spinning, but have good reason for wishing to change. Good character, long practical experience and energetic worker. References. Address No. 3357.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium sized mill, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Young man, 36 years, but am thoroughly practical and have fine experience. Good references. Address No. 3358.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. Good references covering my experience, ability and character. Address No. 3359.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of carding and spinning on medium numbers, white or colored. Am 43 years old, 32 years experience, will go anywhere. Take small salary until I show what I can do. References. Address No. 3360.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take overseer of carding, spinning, or both. Now employed as overseer of carding in good mill, but wish to change to different locality. Good references. Address No. 3361.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, warping or cloth room. Mill experience covers more than 20 years and can handle efficiently either one of the above positions. Good references gladly furnished. Address No. 3362.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Long experience in steam plants and machine shops. Specially good on welding. References. Address No. 3363.

WANT position as office manager for cotton mills. Am experienced in manufacturing end, cotton buying and selling. Am competent to take over office end of either cotton or hosiery mill. Excellent references. Married, good worker. Address No. 3364.

WANT position as superintendent. Middle aged man and have worked in mill for over 30 years. Can handle either yarn or weaving plant. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3365.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a weave mill. Competent, reliable and experienced. My experience covers every phase of cotton mill business and I can get quality and quantity production. Now employed at good mill, but have good reason for making change. References. Address No. 3366.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding, or spinning or both. Have been an overseer for 32 years and superintendent for more than 15. Would like an opportunity to correspond with mill needing reliable and practical man. Address No. 3367.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or cloth room. Now employed as overseer cloth room. Age 48, married, have family, 30 years experience. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3368.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can handle any size job on Saco machinery. Experienced in both mill

work and machinery erecting. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3369.

WANT position as mill manager, superintendent or executive position in office. Experienced in executive work in both New England and Southern mills, trained for both mill and office work. Know cost systems, can handle help, am college graduate and feel competent to handle position as superintendent or manager. Address No. 3370.

WANT position as overseer of weaving of large cloth room. Age 49, 27 years experience in weaving. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3371.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer of weaving in large mill, but by experience and training am competent to handle job as superintendent. Good character, steady worker and can give fine references. Address No. 3372.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill. Am 45 years of age, married, 15 years as overseer in mills in South Carolina. Now employed, but can come on two weeks' notice. Good references. Address No. 3373.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Age 35, have been second hand and overseer for past 14 years. Practical experience on all classes of work. Sober and reliable and can give excellent references. Address No. 3374.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Long experience. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3375.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on all classes of goods and can handle any sized weave room in competent manner. Good references. Address No. 3376.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3377.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or superintendent. Long experience in a number of good mills. Best of references. Address No. 3378.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Experienced more than 25 years as overseer and second hand. Am a hustler and can get production on either white or colored goods. Address No. 3379.

WANT position as superintendent. Now hold a similar position in one of the best mills in North Carolina, but want to make a change. References as to character and ability gladly furnished. Am high class man and would not consider a small job. Address No. 3380.

WANT position as superintendent. Can handle large or small mill in competent manner. Long experience in good mills, have made excellent reputation for quality and quantity production. Good references. Now employed. Address No. 3381.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have held similar position with some of the largest mills in South Carolina. Competent to handle all kinds of engine, boiler and shop work, also A-1 mechanic. Have 20 years experience. Good references. Address No. 3382.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Good reasons for wishing to change. Now employed. Address No. 3383.

EXPERIENCED cotton stapler and grader desires connection with Carolina mill. Five years experience buying and selling Arkansas Delta cotton. Would be glad to buy in Arkansas for mills. Best of references in Carolinas or Arkansas. One year as government grader and stapler. Glad to call on interested parties. Address No. 3384.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both in North Carolina mill. If given opportunity, can convince you that I am the man you need. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3385.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Experienced carder, spinner, weaver, superintendent and manager; 4 years in erecting all kinds of machinery. Graduate of New Bedford Textile School; experience in starting several new mills. Experienced on carded and combed yarns, sheetings and colored goods. Best references. Address No. 3386.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years on plain and fancy work. Satisfactory references and can handle any size job. Address No. 3387.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class, efficient and experienced superintendent. Address No. 3388.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced in steam and electric work, shop and machine work of all kinds, expert on repairing and keeping power plant in first class condition. Good references. Address No. 3389.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Three years as overseer several years as second hand. Experienced, reliable, good habits, hard worker. Good references. Address No. 3390.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Hard working, reliable and experienced man of good habits and steady disposition. Now employed, good references. Address No. 3391.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding and spinning. My experience fits me for any of these position and I can give excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3392.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or good place as second hand carding. Invite correspondence with anyone needing good man whose past record shows ability and character. Address No. 3393.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Nine years as overseer on various grades of cloth. Now employed but can come on short notice. Married, with two children old enough to work. Good references. Address No. 3394.

WANT position as master mechanic and electrician. Long experience in both steam and electric work and capable of handling large job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3395.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or warping, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Thoroughly experienced and capable in every way. Good character, settled habits, fine references. Address No. 3397.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or spinning and winding; 25 years experience in spinning and winding. Now employed. Can handle any size job. First class references. Address No. 3398.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Seven years as overseer and second hand. Can give best of references, will not consider less than \$7 per day. Now employed, but can come on short notice. Address No. 3399.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or would take place as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed as superintendent of combed yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent for long term of years. With present company 10 years. Age 36. Good references. Address No. 3400.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience at some of the best mills in the South. Capable, steady man, good references. Address No. 3401.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have 18 years experience as overseer, now employed as carder, but wish to change. Fine references. Address No. 3402.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Experienced, competent and reliable. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3403.

WANT position as superintendent in North or South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama. High class mill man, of known reputation, who has always gotten good results. Long experience in every department of mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3404.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, 18 years as overseer, now employed but want larger place. Can weave any class of goods made in the South. Good references. Address No. 3405.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 28, 4 years as overseer. Hustler for production and good quality. Will get results as cheap as anyone. References. Address No. 3406.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or both. Reliable man of good habits who thoroughly understands carding and spinning. Glad to furnish references. Address No. 3407.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting, or carding and spinning. Accurate, reliable and painstaking. Good record of service. Long experience and good references. Address No. 3408.



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Pure Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
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- FLOOR STANDS—**  
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Whitin Machine Works.
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Whitin Machine Works.  
York.
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Whitin Machine Works.  
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Wood's, T. B., Sons Co.  
—See Clutches.
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Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
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De Laval Steam Turbine Co.
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Link-Belt Company.  
Morse Chain Co.
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Eureka Iron Works.  
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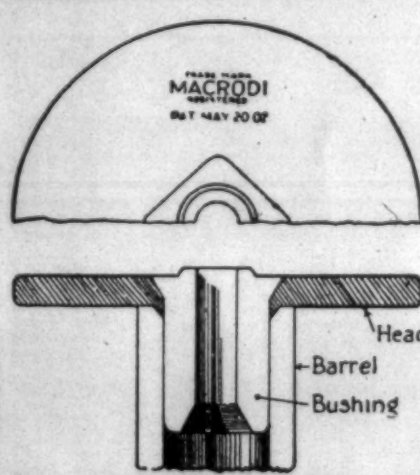
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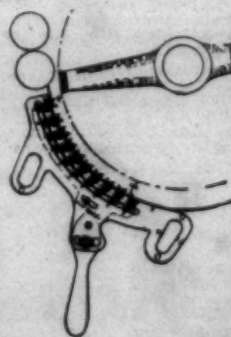
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"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our  
Efficiency, Durability and Service

# Starch

The Cotton Textile Manufacturers require a variety of starches to produce specifically desired results.

OUR KNOWLEDGE of the needs of the textile industry.

OUR UNEXCELLED FACILITIES for producing a wide range of products.

OUR ORGANIZATION FOR SERVICE in assisting to solve the sizing and finishing problems of the Cotton Manufacturer.

Fit us to meet these varied requirements.  
For the best results use these standard starches.

400 Mill

Eagle ★★★  
Eagle ★★  
Eagle ★  
Eagle ★★★★★

Famous N

500 Mill

C.P.Special

Blue River Crystal

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**  
NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

# Starch



**D**RAW-IN only one time and change to any cloth when you weave with

## "D U P L E X"

Flat Steel Loom Harness

**STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.**

GREENVILLE

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511 Masonic Temple, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Hampton Smith, Sou. Mgr.

N. B.—We are the sole manufacturers of nickel plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

## Cutting Leather Belting

The stencil strength and wearing qualities of leather belting depends entirely upon the distance a particular section is removed from the backbone.

In cutting

## "BALTOBELT"

only that portion of the hide within fifteen inches of the backbone on either side is used and no strip exceeds 52 inches in length, in the rough.

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WHEN YOU BUY "BALTOBELT"

**Baltimore Belting Co.**

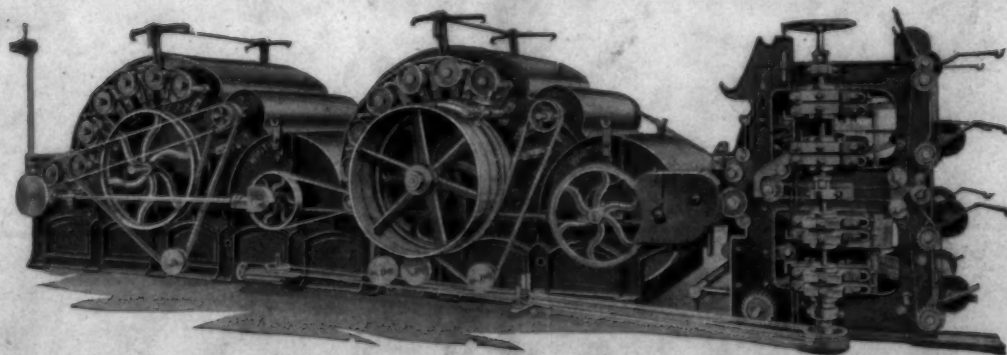
Factory, BALTIMORE, Md.

Southern Branch, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

## WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831  
TEXTILE MACHINERY

*Manufacturers of Complete Condenser Plants for Wool and Cotton Waste Yarns*



*Intermediate and Finisher Cards with Four-Bank Condenser*

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